

<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Quarter.</i>	<i>Lat.</i> D. M.	<i>Long.</i> D. M.
Worms,	Lower Rhine,	Germany,	Europe	49-38N.	8-05 E.
Worcester,	Worcestershire,	England,	Europe	52-09N.	1-55 W.
Wilkes's Isles,	South Georgia	Atlant. Ocean,	America,	54 00 S.	38 24 W.
Wilna,	Lithuania,	Poland,	Europe	54-41N.	25 32 E.
Wittenburg,	Upper Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	51-49N.	12 46 E.
Wologda,	Wologda,	Russia,	Europe	59-19N.	41-50 E.
Woslak,		Russia,	Europe	61-15N.	42-20 E.
Yarmouth	Norfolk,	England,	Europe	52-45N.	1-48 E.
York,	Yorkshire,	England,	Europe	53-59N.	1-01 W.
Yorminster,	Terra del Fu-	South	America	55-26N.	70-03 W.
	ego,				
Greenwich Obsery.	Kent,	England,	Europe,	51° 28' 40" N.	0° 5' 37" W.
E. of St. Paul's,	London,				



## A

## MODERN UNIVERSAL TABLE;

The most C<sup>O</sup>P<sup>I</sup>O<sup>U</sup>S and A<sup>U</sup>T<sup>H</sup>E<sup>N</sup>T<sup>I</sup>C that ever was published, of the present State of the R<sup>E</sup>A<sup>L</sup> and I<sup>M</sup>A<sup>G</sup>I<sup>N</sup>A<sup>R</sup>Y M<sup>O</sup>N<sup>I</sup>E<sup>S</sup> of the World,

Divided into four Parts, viz.

## EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA;

Which are subdivided into fifty-five Parts, containing the Names of the most capital Places, the Species whereof are inserted, showing how the Monies are reckoned by the respective Nations; and the Figures standing against the Denomination of each foreign Piece is the English intrinsic Value thereof, according to the best Assays made at the Mint of the TOWER of LONDON.

## EXPLANATION.

By real money is understood an Effective Specie, representing in itself the value denominated thereby, as a GUINEA, &c.

\* This mark is prefixed to the imaginary Money, which is generally made use of in keeping accompts, signifying a fictitious Piece which is not in being, or which cannot be represented but by several other Pieces, as a Pound sterling, &c.

All Fractions in the Value English are Parts of a Penny.

= This signifies, *is, make, or equal to.*

Note, for all the Spanish, Portugese, Dutch, and Danish Dominions, either on the Continent, or in the West Indies, see the Monies of the respective Nations.

## ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

*London, Bristol, Liverpool, &c.*

*Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, &c.*

Europe, Northern Parts.					£	s.	d.
	A Farthing	=	—	—	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	2 Farthings	=	a Halfpenny	—	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2 Halfpence	=	a Penny	—	0	0	1
	4 Pence	=	a Groat	—	0	0	4
	6 Pence	=	a Half Shilling	—	0	0	6
	12 Pence	=	a Shilling	—	0	1	0
	5 Shillings	=	a Crown	—	0	5	0
	20 Shillings	=	* a Pound Sterling	—	1	0	0
	21 Shillings	=	a Guinea	—	1	1	0

IRELAND.



I R E L A N D.  
*Dublin, Cork, Londonderry, &c.*

			£.	s.	d.	
A Farthing	=	—	0	0	0	$\frac{3}{16}$
2 Farthings	=	a Halfpenny	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$
2 Halfpence	=	* a Penny	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
6½ Pence	=	a Half Shilling	0	0	6	
12 Pence	=	* a Shilling Irish	0	0	11	$\frac{3}{4}$
13 Pence	=	a Shilling	0	1	0	
65 Pence	=	a Crown	0	5	0	
20 Shillings	=	* a Pound Irish	0	18	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
22¼ Shillings	=	a Guinea	1	1	0	

F L A N D E R S AND B R A B A N T.

*Ghent, Ostend, &c. Antwerp, Brussels, &c.*

* A Pening	=	—	0	0	0	$\frac{9}{100}$
4 Penings	=	an Urche	0	0	0	$\frac{4}{100}$
8 Penings	=	* a Grote	0	0	0	$\frac{8}{100}$
2 Grotes	=	a Petard	0	0	0	$\frac{2}{100}$
6 Petards	=	* a Scalin	0	0	5	$\frac{6}{100}$
7 Petards	=	a Scalin	0	0	6	$\frac{7}{100}$
40 Grotes	=	* a Florin	0	1	6	
17½ Scalins	=	a Ducat	0	9	3	
240 Grotes	=	* a Pound Flem.	0	9	0	

H O L L A N D AND Z E A L A N D.

*Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Middleburg, Flushing, &c.*

* Pening	=	—	0	0	0	$\frac{21}{320}$
8 Penings	=	* a Grote	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{40}$
2 Grotes	=	a Stiver	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{20}$
6 Stivers	=	a Scalin	0	0	6	$\frac{3}{10}$
20 Stivers	=	a Guilder	0	1	9	
2 Florins, 10 Stivers	=	a Rix-dollar	0	4	6	
60 Stivers	=	a Dry Guilder	0	5	4	$\frac{3}{4}$
3 Florins, 3 Stivers	=	a Silver Ducatoon	0	5	8	$\frac{4}{25}$
6 Guilders	=	* a Pound Flem.	0	10	6	
20 Florins	=	a Gold Ducat, or Ducatoon	1	16	0	
15 Florins	=	a Ducatoon, another fort, called a Sovereign	1	7	0	

H A M B U R G, *Altena, Lubec, Bremen, &c.*

* A Tryling	=	—	0	0	0	$\frac{3}{128}$
2 Trylings	=	* a Sexling	0	0	0	$\frac{3}{64}$
2 Sexlings	=	a Fening	0	0	0	$\frac{3}{32}$
12 Fenings	=	a Shilling Lub.	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$
16 Shillings	=	* a Marc	0	1	6	
2 Marcs	=	a Sutch-dollar	0	3	0	
3 Marcs	=	a Rix-dollar	0	4	6	
4 Marcs	=	a Silver Ducatoon	0	6	0	
120 Shillings	=	* a Pound Flem.	0	11	3	

HANOVER.



HANOVER, *Lunenburgh, Zell, &c.*

			£.	s.	d.	
* A Fening	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{7}{16}$
3 Fenings	==	a Dreyer	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{16}$
8 Fenings	==	a Marien	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$
12 Fenings	==	a Grosh	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
8 Groshen	==	a Half Gulden	—	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
16 Groshen	==	a Gulden	—	0	2	$\frac{3}{4}$
24 Groshen	==	* a Rix-dollar	—	0	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
32 Groshen	==	a Double Gulden	—	0	4	$\frac{3}{4}$
4 Guildens	==	a Ducat	—	0	9	$\frac{1}{2}$

## SAXONY AND HOLSTEIN.

*Dresden, Leipsic, &c. Wismar, Keil, &c.*

* An Heller	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{7}{16}$
2 Hellers	==	a Fening	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{16}$
6 Hellers	==	a Deyer	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$
16 Hellers	==	a Marien	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
12 Fenings	==	a Grosh	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
16 Groshen	==	a Gould	—	0	2	$\frac{3}{4}$
24 Groshen	==	* a Rix-dollar	—	0	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
32 Groshen	==	a Specie Dollar	—	0	4	$\frac{3}{4}$
4 Goulds	==	a Ducat	—	0	9	$\frac{1}{2}$

## BRANDENBURGH AND POMERANIA.

*Berlin, Potzdam, &c. Stetin, &c.*

* A Denier	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{7}{16}$
9 Deniers	==	a Polchen	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{16}$
18 Deniers	==	a Grosh	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$
3 Polchens	==	an Abras	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
20 Groshen	==	* a Marc	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
30 Groshen	==	a Florin	—	0	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
90 Groshen	==	* a Rix-dollar	—	0	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
108 Groshen	==	an Albertus	—	0	4	$\frac{3}{4}$
8 Florins	==	a Ducat	—	0	9	$\frac{1}{2}$

COLOGN, *Mentz, Trier, Liege, Munich, Munster, Paderborn, &c.*

A Dute	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{7}{8}$
3 Dutes	==	a Cruitzer	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$
2 Cruitzers	==	an Alb	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
8 Dutes	==	a Stiver	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
3 Stivers	==	a Plapert	—	0	0	$\frac{3}{4}$
4 Plaperts	==	a Copstuck	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
40 Stivers	==	a Guilder	—	0	2	$\frac{1}{4}$
2 Guilders	==	a Hard Dollar	—	0	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
4 Guilders	==	a Ducat	—	0	9	$\frac{1}{2}$

BOHEMIA,



## BOHEMIA, SILESIA, AND HUNGARY.

*Prague, Breslaw, Presburg, &c.*

			£.	s.	d.	
A Fening	=	—	0	0	0	$\frac{7}{65}$
2 Fenings	=	a Drever	—	0	0	$\frac{3}{16}$
3 Fenings	=	a Grosh	—	0	0	$\frac{7}{26}$
4 Fenings	=	a Cruitzer	—	0	0	$\frac{7}{15}$
2 Cruitzers	=	a White Grosh	—	0	0	$\frac{14}{15}$
60 Cruitzers	=	a Gould	—	0	2	4
90 Cruitzers	=	* a Rix-dollar	—	0	3	6
2 Goulds	=	a Hard Dollar	—	0	4	8
4 Goulds	=	a Ducat	—	0	9	4

## AUSTRIA AND SWABIA.

*Vienna, Trieste, &c. Augsburg, Blenheim, &c.*

A Fening	=	—	0	0	0	$\frac{7}{65}$
2 Fenings	=	a Dreyer	—	0	0	$\frac{3}{16}$
4 Fenings	=	a Cruitzer	—	0	0	$\frac{7}{15}$
14 Fenings	=	a Grosh	—	0	0	$\frac{14}{15}$
4 Cruitzers	=	a Bratzen	—	0	0	$\frac{14}{15}$
15 Batzen	=	a Gould	—	0	2	4
90 Cruitzers	=	* a Rix-Dollar	—	0	3	6
2 Florins	=	a Specie-Dollar	—	0	4	6
60 Batzen	=	a Ducat	—	0	9	4

FRANCONIA, *Frankfort, Nuremburg, Dettingen, &c.*

A Fening	=	—	0	0	0	$\frac{7}{65}$
4 Fenings	=	a Cruitzer	—	0	0	$\frac{7}{15}$
3 Cruitzers	=	a Keyfer Grosh	—	0	0	$\frac{14}{15}$
4 Cruitzers	=	a Batzen	—	0	0	$\frac{14}{15}$
15 Cruitzers	=	an Ort Gold	—	0	0	7
60 Cruitzers	=	a Gould	—	0	2	4
90 Cruitzers	=	* a Rix Dollar	—	0	3	6
2 Goulds	=	a Hard Dollar	—	0	4	8
240 Cruitzers	=	a Ducat	—	0	9	4

## POLAND AND PRUSSIA.

*Cracow, Warsaw, &c. Dantzic, Koningsberg, &c.*

A Shelon	=	—	0	0	0	$\frac{7}{45}$
3 Shelons	=	a Grosh	—	0	0	$\frac{7}{15}$
5 Groshen	=	a Couffic	—	0	0	$\frac{14}{15}$
3 Couffics	=	a Tinfé	—	0	0	7
18 Groshen	=	an Ort	—	0	0	8
30 Groshen	=	a Florin	—	0	1	2
90 Groshen	=	* a Rix Dollar	—	0	3	6
8 Florins	=	a Ducat	—	0	9	4
5 Rix Dollars	=	a Frederic d'Or	—	0	17	6

LIVONIA.



EUROPE, Northern Parts.

LIVONIA. *Riga, Revel, Narva, &c.*

			£.	s.	d.	
A Blacken	=	—	0	0	0	$\frac{7}{9}$
6 Blackens	=	a Grosh	—	0	0	$\frac{7}{15}$
9 Blackens	=	a Vording	—	0	0	$\frac{7}{16}$
2 Groshen	=	a Whiten	—	0	0	$\frac{14}{15}$
6 Groshen	=	a Marc	—	0	0	$\frac{4}{5}$
30 Groshen	=	a Florin	—	0	1	2
90 Groshen	=	* a Rix-dollar	—	0	3	6
108 Groshen	=	an Albertus	—	0	4	$\frac{6}{15}$
64 Whitens	=	a Copper-plate Dollar	0	5	0	

DENMARK, ZEALAND, AND NORWAY.

*Copenhagen, Sound, &c. Bergen, Drontheim, &c.*

A Skilling	=	—	0	0	0	$\frac{9}{15}$
6 Skillings	=	a Duggen	—	0	0	$\frac{3}{8}$
16 Skillings	=	* a Marc	—	0	0	9
20 Skillings	=	a Rix marc	—	0	0	11
24 Skillings	=	a Rix-ort	—	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
4 Marcs	=	a Crown	—	0	3	0
6 Marcs	=	a Rix-dollar	—	0	4	6
11 Marcs	=	a Ducat	—	0	8	3
14 Marcs	=	a Hat Ducat	—	0	10	6

SWEDEN AND LAPLAND.

*Stockholm, Upsal, &c. Thorn, &c.*

* A Runftick	=	—	0	0	0	$\frac{7}{36}$
2 Runfticks	=	a Stiver	—	0	0	$\frac{7}{18}$
8 Runfticks	=	a Copper Marc	—	0	0	1
3 Copper Marcs	=	a Silver Marc	—	0	0	4
4 Copper Marcs	=	a Copper Dollar	—	0	0	6
9 Copper Marks	=	a Caroline	—	0	1	2
3 Copper Dollars	=	a Silver Dollar	—	0	1	6
3 Silver Dollars	=	a Rix-dollar	—	0	4	$\frac{2}{3}$
2 Rix-dollars	=	a Ducat	—	0	9	4

RUSSIA AND MUSCOVY.

*Petersburg, Archangel, &c. Moscow, &c.*

A Polufca	=	—	0	0	0	$\frac{27}{288}$
2 Polufcas	=	a Denufca	—	0	0	$\frac{27}{108}$
2 Denufcas	=	* a Copec	—	0	0	$\frac{27}{36}$
3 Copecs	=	an Altin	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{5}$
10 Copecs	=	a Grievener	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{5}$
25 Copecs	=	a Polpotin	—	0	1	1
50 Copecs	=	a Poltin	—	0	2	3
100 Copecs	=	a Ruble	—	0	4	6
2 Rubles	=	a Xervonitz	—	0	9	0



BASIL, Zurich, Zug, &c.

			£.	s.	d.	
A Rap	==	—	0	0	0	1/2
3 Rapen	==	a Fening	—	0	0	0
4 Fenings	==	a Cruitzer	—	0	0	0
12 Fenings	==	* a Sol	—	0	0	1
15 Fenings	==	a Coarse Batzen	—	0	0	1
18 Fenings	==	a Good Batzen	—	0	0	2
20 Sols	==	* a Livre	—	0	2	6
50 Cruitzers	==	a Gulden	—	0	2	6
108 Cruitzers	==	a Rix Dollar	—	0	4	6

ST. GAUL. Appenzal, &c.

An Heller	==	—	0	0	0	1/2
2 Helters	==	a Fening	—	0	0	0
4 Fenings	==	a Cruitzer	—	0	0	0
12 Fenings	==	* a Sol	—	0	0	1
4 Cruitzers	==	a Coarse Batzen	—	0	0	2
5 Cruitzers	==	a Good Batzen	—	0	0	2
20 Sols	==	* a Livre	—	0	2	6
60 Cruitzers	==	a Gould	—	0	2	6
102 Cruitzers	==	a Rix Dollar	—	0	4	3

BERN. Lucerne, Neufchatel, &c.

A Denier	==	—	0	0	0	1/2
4 Deniers	==	a Cruitzer	—	0	0	0
3 Cruitzers	==	* a Sol	—	0	0	1
4 Cruitzers	==	a Plapert	—	0	0	1
5 Cruitzers	==	a Grofs	—	0	0	2
6 Cruitzers	==	a Batzen	—	0	0	2
20 Sols	==	* a Livre	—	0	2	0
75 Cruitzers	==	a Gulden	—	0	2	6
135 Cruitzers	==	a Crown	—	0	4	6

GENEVA, Pekay, Bonne, &c.

A Denier	==	—	0	0	0	3/4
2 Deniers	==	a Denier currant	—	0	0	0
12 Deniers	==	a Small Sol	—	0	0	0
12 Deniers current	==	a Sol currant	—	0	0	0
12 Small Sols	==	* a Florin	—	0	0	4
20 Sols current	==	* a Livre current	—	0	1	3
10 1/2 Florins	==	a Patacoon	—	0	3	11
15 3/4 Florins	==	a Croifade	—	0	5	10
24 Florins	==	a Ducat	—	0	9	0

Lisle,



*Lisle, Cambray, Valenciennes, &c.*

			£.	s.	d.	
A Denier	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{24}$
12 Deniers	==	a Sol	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
15 Deniers	==	* a Patard	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
15 Patards	==	* a Piette	0	0	9	$\frac{1}{4}$
20 Sols	==	a Livre Tournois	0	0	10	$\frac{1}{5}$
20 Patards	==	* a Florin	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
60 Sols	==	an Ecu of Ex.	0	2	6	
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Livres	==	a Ducat	0	9	3	
24 Livres	==	a Louis d'Or	1	0	0	

*Dunkirk, St. Omer's, St. Quintin, &c.*

A Denier	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{24}$
12 Deniers	==	a Sol	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
15 Deniers	==	* a Patard	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
15 Sols	==	* a Piette	0	0	7	$\frac{1}{4}$
20 Sols	==	* a Livre Tournois	0	0	10	$\frac{1}{5}$
3 Livres	==	an Ecu of Ex.	0	2	6	
24 Livres	==	a Louis d'Or	1	0	0	
24 Livres	==	a Guinea	1	1	0	
30 $\frac{3}{8}$ Livres	==	a Moeda	1	7	0	

*Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, &c. Bourdeaux, Bayonne, &c.*

A Denier	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{24}$
3 Deniers	==	a Liard	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$
2 Liards	==	a Dardene	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
12 Deniers	==	a Sol	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
20 Sols	==	* a Livre Tournois	0	0	10	$\frac{1}{5}$
60 Sols	==	an Ecu of Ex.	0	2	6	
6 Livres	==	an Ecu	0	5	0	
10 Livres	==	* a Pistole	0	8	4	
24 Livres	==	a Louis d'Or	1	0	0	

PORTUGAL. *Lisbon, Oporto, &c.*

* A Re	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{27}{400}$
10 Rez	==	a Half Vintin	0	0	0	$\frac{27}{400}$
20 Rez	==	a Vintin	0	0	1	$\frac{7}{200}$
5 Vintins	==	a Testoon	0	0	6	$\frac{3}{4}$
4 Testoons	==	a Crusade of Ex.	0	2	3	$\frac{2}{5}$
24 Vintins	==	a New Crusade	0	2	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
10 Testoons	==	* a Milrea	0	5	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
48 Testoons	==	a Moidore	1	7	0	
64 Testoons	==	a Joaneſe	1	16	0	

*Madrid,*



Madrid, Cadiz, Seville, &c. New Plate.

			£.	s.	d.	
A Maravedie	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{43}{274}$
2 Maravedies	==	a Quartil	0	0	0	$\frac{43}{137}$
54 Maravedies	==	a Rial	0	0	5	$\frac{43}{274}$
2 Rials	==	a Pistarine	0	0	10	$\frac{43}{137}$
8 Rials	==	* a Piafire of Ex.	0	3	7	
10 Rials	==	a Dollar	0	4	6	
375 Maravedies	==	* a Ducat of Ex.	0	4	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
32 Rials	==	* a Pistole of Ex.	0	14	4	
36 Rials	==	a Pistole	0	16	9	

Gibraltar, Malaga Denia, &c. Velon.

* A Maravedie	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{23}{274}$
2 Maravedies	==	an Ochavo	0	0	0	$\frac{23}{137}$
4 Maravedies	==	a Quartil	0	0	0	$\frac{23}{68}$
34 Maravedies	==	* a Rial Velon	0	0	2	$\frac{7}{8}$
15 Rials	==	* a Piafire of Ex.	0	3	7	
512 Maravedies	==	a Piafire	0	3	7	
60 Rials	==	* a Pistole of Ex.	0	14	4	
2048 Maravedies	==	a Pistole of Ex.	0	14	4	
70 Rials	==	a Pistole	0	16	9	

Barcelona, Saragossa, Valencia, &c. Old Plate.

A Maravedie	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{27}{128}$
16 Maravedies	==	a Soldo	0	0	3	$\frac{3}{8}$
2 Soldos	==	a Rial Old Plate	0	0	6	$\frac{3}{4}$
16 Soldos	==	* a Dollar	0	4	6	
20 Soldos	==	* a Libra	0	5	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
21 Soldos	==	* a Ducat	0	5	10	$\frac{7}{8}$
22 Soldos	==	* a Ducat	0	6	2	$\frac{1}{4}$
24 Soldos	==	* a Ducat	0	6	9	
60 Soldos	==	a Pistole	0	16	9	

GENOA. Novi, St. Romo, &c.  
CORSICA. Bastia, &c.

A Denaro	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{43}{1208}$
12 Denari	==	a Soldo	0	0	0	$\frac{43}{1208}$
4 Soldi	==	a Chevelet	0	0	0	$\frac{13}{253}$
20 Soldi	==	* a Lire	0	0	8	$\frac{3}{3}$
30 Soldi	==	a Testoon	0	1	0	$\frac{9}{16}$
5 Lires	==	a Croifade	0	3	7	
115 Soldi	==	* a Pezzo of Ex.	0	4	2	
6 Testoons	==	a Genouine	0	6	2	
20 Lires	==	a Pistole	0	14	4	



PIEDMONT, SAVOY, AND SARDINIA.

*Turin, Chamberry, Cagliari, &c.*

			£.	s.	d.	
A Denaro	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{12}$
3 Denari	==	a Quatrino	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
12 Denari	==	a Soldo	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
12 Soldi	==	* a Florin	0	0	9	
20 Soldi	==	* a Lire	0	1	3	
6 Florins	==	a Scudo	0	4	6	
7 Florins	==	a Ducatoon	0	5	3	
13 Lires	==	a Pistole	0	16	3	
16 Lires	==	a Louis d'Or	1	0	0	

*Milan, Modena, Parma, Pavia, &c.*

A Denaro	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{12}$
3 Denari	==	a Quatrino	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
12 Denari	==	a Soldo	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
20 Soldi	==	* a Lire	0	0	8	$\frac{1}{5}$
115 Soldi	==	a Scudo current	0	4	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
117 Soldi	==	* a Scudo of Ex.	0	4	3	
6 Lires	==	a Philip	0	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
22 Lires	==	a Pistole	0	16	0	
23 Lires	==	a Spanish Pistole	0	16	9	

*Leghorn, Florence, &c.*

A Denaro	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{12}$
4 Denari	==	a Quatrino	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
12 Denari	==	a Soldo	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
5 Quatrini	==	a Craca	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{5}$
8 Cracas	==	a Quilo	0	0	5	$\frac{1}{8}$
20 Soldi	==	* a Lire	0	0	8	$\frac{1}{5}$
6 Lires	==	a Piastre of Ex.	0	4	2	
7½ Lires	==	a Ducat	0	5	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
22 Lires	==	a Pistole	0	15	6	

*ROME, Civita Vecchia, Ancona, &c.*

A Quatrino	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{12}$
5 Quatrini	==	a Bayoc	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
8 Bayocs	==	a Julio	0	0	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
10 Bayocs	==	a Stamp t Julio	0	0	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
24 Bayocs	==	a Testoon	0	1	6	
10 Julios	==	a Crown Current	0	5	0	
12 Julios	==	* a Crown stamp	0	6	0	
18 Julios	==	a Chequin	0	9	0	
31 Julios	==	a Pistole	0	15	6	

NAPLES.



NAPLES. *Gaieta, Capua, &c.*

			£.	s.	d.	
A Quatrino	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{2}{15}$
3 Quatrini	==	a Grain	0	0	0	$\frac{2}{3}$
10 Grains	==	a Carlin	0	0	4	
40 Quatrini	==	a Paulo	0	0	5	$\frac{1}{3}$
20 Grains	==	a Tarin	0	0	8	
40 Grains	==	a Testoon	0	1	4	
100 Grains	==	a Ducat of Ex.	0	3	4	
23 Tarins	==	a Pistole	0	15	4	
25 Tarins	==	a Spanish Pistole	1	16	9	

SICILY AND MALTA. *Palermo, Messina, &c.*

A Pichilo	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{36}$
6 Pichili	==	a Grain	0	0	0	$\frac{2}{11}$
8 Pichili	==	a Ponti	0	0	0	$\frac{8}{36}$
10 Grains	==	a Carlin	0	0	1	$\frac{7}{12}$
20 Grains	==	a Tarlin	0	0	3	$\frac{1}{13}$
6 Tarins	==	* a Florin of Ex.	0	1	6	$\frac{6}{13}$
13 Tarins	==	a Ducat of Ex.	0	3	4	
60 Carlins	==	* an Ounce	0	7	8	$\frac{4}{12}$
2 Ounces	==	a Pistole	0	15	4	

*Bologna, Ravenna, &c.*

A Quatrino	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{10}$
6 Quatrini	==	a Bayoc	0	0	0	$\frac{3}{5}$
10 Bayocs	==	a Julio	0	0	6	
20 Bayocs	==	* a Lire	0	1	0	
3 Julios	==	a Testoon	0	1	6	
85 Bayocs	==	a Scudo of Ex.	0	4	3	
100 Bayocs	==	a Crown	0	5	0	
105 Bayocs	==	a Ducattoon	0	5	3	
31 Julios	==	a Pistole	0	15	6	

VENICE, *Bergamo, &c.*

A Picolo	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{30}$
12 Picoli	==	a Soldo	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{10}$
6½ Soldi	==	* a Gros	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{10}$
18 Soldi	==	a Jule	0	0	6	
20 Soldi	==	* a Lire	0	0	6	$\frac{2}{3}$
3 Jules	==	a Testoon	0	1	6	
124 Soldi	==	a Ducat current	0	3	5	$\frac{1}{3}$
24 Gros	==	* a Ducat of Ex.	0	4	4	
17 Lires	==	a Chequin	0	9	2	



EUROPE, S. Parts.

TURKEY. *Morea, Candia, Cyprus, &c.*

			£.	s.	d.	
A Mangar	==	—	—	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 Mangars	==	an Asper	—	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 Aspers	==	a Parac	—	0	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
5 Aspers	==	a Bestic	—	0	0	3
10 Aspers	==	an Oflic	—	0	0	6
20 Aspers	==	a Solota	—	0	1	0
80 Aspers	==	* a Piaftre	—	0	4	0
100 Aspers	==	a Caragrouch	—	0	5	0
10 Solotas	==	a Xeriff	—	0	10	0

ARABIA. *Medina, Mecca, Mocha, &c.*

A Carret	==	—	—	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{4}$ Carrets	==	a Caveer	—	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 Carrets	==	* a Comashee	—	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
80 Carrets	==	a Larin	—	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 Comashees	==	an Abyfs	—	0	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
60 Comashees	==	* a Piaftre	—	0	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
80 Caveers	==	a Dollar	—	0	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 Comashees	==	a Sequin	—	0	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
80 Larins	==	* a Tomond	—	3	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

PERSIA. *Ispahan, Ormus, Gombroon, &c.*

A Coz	==	—	—	0	0	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
4 Coz	==	a Bifti	—	0	0	1 $\frac{2}{3}$
10 Coz	==	a Shahee	—	0	0	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
20 Coz	==	a Marmouda	—	0	0	8 $\frac{2}{3}$
25 Coz	==	a Larin	—	0	0	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
4 Shahees	==	an Abashee	—	0	1	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
5 Abashees	==	an Or	—	0	6	8 $\frac{2}{3}$
12 Abashees	==	a Bovello	—	0	16	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
50 Abashees	==	* a Tomond	—	3	6	8 $\frac{2}{3}$

GUZURAT. *Surat, Cambay, &c.*

MOGUL.

A Pecka	==	—	—	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{5}$
2 Peckas	==	a Pice	—	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{5}$
4 Pices	==	a Fanam	—	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{5}$
5 Pices	==	a Viz	—	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{5}$
16 Pices	==	an Ana	—	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{5}$
4 Anas	==	a Rupee	—	0	2	6 $\frac{1}{5}$
2 Rupees	==	an English Crown	—	0	5	0 $\frac{1}{5}$
14 Anas	==	a Pagoda	—	0	8	9 $\frac{1}{5}$
4 Pagodas	==	a Gold Rupee	—	1	15	0 $\frac{1}{5}$

Bombay,



*Bombay, Dabul, &c.*

			£.	s.	d.	
A * Budgrook	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{27}{800}$
2 Budgrooks	==	*a Ree	0	0	0	$\frac{27}{400}$
5 Rez	==	a Pice	0	0	0	$\frac{27}{80}$
16 Pices	==	a Laree	0	0	5	$\frac{27}{320}$
20 Pices	==	a Quarter	0	0	6	$\frac{27}{400}$
240 Rez	==	a Xeraphim	0	1	4	$\frac{27}{160}$
4 Quarters	==	a Rupee	0	2	3	
14 Quarters	==	a Pagoda	0	8	0	
60 Quarters	==	a Gold Rupee	1	15	0	

MALABAR.

*Goa, Visapour, &c.*

*A Re	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{27}{400}$
2 Rez	==	a Bazaroco	0	0	0	$\frac{27}{200}$
2 Bazaracas	==	a Pecka	0	0	0	$\frac{27}{100}$
20 Rez	==	a Vintin	0	0	1	$\frac{27}{20}$
4 Vintins	==	a Laree	0	0	5	$\frac{27}{80}$
3 Larees	==	a Xeraphim	0	1	4	$\frac{27}{160}$
42 Vintins	==	a Tangu	0	4	6	
4 Tangus	==	a Paru	0	18	0	
8 Tangus	==	a Gold Rupee	1	15	0	

MOGUL.

COROMANDEL. *Madras, Pondichery, &c.*

A Cash	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{3}{80}$
5 Cash	==	a Viz	0	0	0	$\frac{3}{160}$
2 Viz	==	a Pice	0	0	0	$\frac{3}{320}$
6 Pices	==	a Pical	0	0	2	$\frac{3}{160}$
8 Pices	==	a Fanam	0	0	3	
10 Fanams	==	a Rupee	0	2	6	
2 Rupees	==	an English Crown	0	5	0	
36 Fanams	==	a Pagoda	0	8	9	
4 Pagodas	==	a Gold Rupee	1	15	0	

BENGAL. *Callicut, Calcutta, &c.*

A Pice	==	—	0	0	0	$\frac{3}{320}$
4 Pices	==	a Fanam	0	0	0	$\frac{3}{160}$
6 Pices	==	a Viz	0	0	0	$\frac{3}{160}$
12 Pices	==	an Ana	0	0	1	$\frac{3}{160}$
10 Anas	==	a Fiano	0	1	6	
16 Anas	==	a Rupee*	0	2	6	
2 Rupees	==	a French Ecu	0	5	0	
2 Rupees	==	an English Crown	0	5	0	
56 Anas	==	a Pagoda	0	8	9	

\* Major Rennell says, that we may with ease reduce any large sum in rupees to sterling, by calculating roundly at the rate of a lack of rupees to ten thousand pounds; and that a crore of rupees is equal to a million sterling.



SIAM. Pegu, Malacca, Cambodia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, &c.

			£.	s.	d.	
A Cori	==	—	0	0	0	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
10 Cori	==	a Fettee	—	0	0	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
125 Fettees	==	a Sataleer	—	0	0	7
250 Fettees	==	a Sooco	—	0	1	3
500 Fettees	==	a Tical	—	0	2	6
900 Fettees	==	a Dollar	—	0	4	6
2 Ticals	==	a Rial	—	0	5	0
4 Soocos	==	an Ecu	—	0	5	0
8 Sataleers	==	a Crown	—	0	5	0

CHINA. Peking, Canton, &c.

A Caxa	==	—	0	0	0	2 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
10 Caxa	==	a Candareen	—	0	0	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
10 Candareens	==	a Mace	—	0	0	8
35 Candareens	==	a Rupee	—	0	2	6
2 Rupees	==	a Dollar	—	0	4	6
70 Candareens	==	a Rix Dollar	—	0	4	4
7 Maces	==	an Ecu	—	0	5	0
2 Rupees	==	a Crown	—	0	5	0
10 Maces	==	a Tale	—	0	6	8

JAPAN. Jeddo, Meaco, &c.

A Piti	==	—	0	0	0	2 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
20 Pitis	==	a Mace	—	0	0	4
15 Maces	==	an Ounce Silver	—	0	4	10
20 Maces	==	a Tale	—	0	6	8
30 Maces	==	an Ingot	—	0	9	8
13 Ounces Silver	==	an Ounce Gold	—	3	3	0
2 Ounces Gold	==	a Japanefe	—	6	6	0
2 Japanefes	==	a Double	—	12	12	0
21 Ounces Gold	==	* a Cattee	—	66	3	0

EGYPT. Old and New Cairo, Alexandria, Sayde, &c.

An Asper	==	—	0	0	0	2 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
3 Aspers	==	a Medion	—	0	0	1
24 Medins	==	an Italian Ducat	—	0	3	4
80 Aspers	==	* a Piafre	—	0	4	0
30 Medins	==	a Dollar	—	0	4	6
96 Aspers	==	an Ecu	—	0	5	0
32 Medins	==	a Crown	—	0	5	0
200 Aspers	==	a Sultanin	—	0	10	0
70 Medins	==	a Pargo Dollar	—	0	10	0

BARBARY.



BARBARY. *Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Una, &c.*

			£.	s.	d.
An Asper	==	—	0	0	0
3 Aspers	==	a Medin	—	0	0
10 Aspers	==	a Rial old Plate	—	0	6
2 Rials	==	a Double	—	0	1
4 Doubles	==	a Dollar	—	0	4
14 Medins	==	a Silver Chequin	—	0	3
30 Medins	==	a Dollar	—	0	4
180 Aspers	==	a Zequin	—	0	8
15 Doubles	==	a Pistole	—	0	16

1/2 = 1/2

AFRICA.

MOROCCO. *Santa Cruz, Mequinez, Fez, Tangier, Sallee, &c.*

				0	0	0	1/2
A Fluce	==	—	—	0	0	0	1/2
24 Fluces	==	a Blanquil	—	0	0	2	
4 Blanquils	==	an Ounce	—	0	0	8	
7 Blanquils	==	an Octavo	—	0	1	2	
14 Blanquils	==	a Quarto	—	0	2	4	
2 Quartos	==	a Medio	—	0	4	8	
28 Blanquils	==	a Dollar	—	0	4	8	
54 Blanquils	==	a Xequin	—	0	9	0	
100 Blanquils	==	a Pistole	—	0	16	9	

ENGLISH. *Jamaica, Barbadoes, &c.*

				0	0	0	5	7
* A Halfpenny	==	—	—	0	0	0	1	5
2 Halfpence	==	* Penny	—	0	0	0	5	7
7 Pence	==	a Bit	—	0	0	5	8	1
12 Pence	==	* a Shilling	—	0	0	8	1	1
75 Pence	==	a Dollar	—	0	4	6		
7 Shillings	==	a Crown	—	0	5	0		
20 Shillings	==	* a Pound	—	0	14	3		
24 Shillings	==	a Pistole	—	0	16	9		
30 Shillings	==	a Guinea	—	1	1	0		

AMERICA.

WEST INDIES.

FRENCH. *St. Domingo, Martinico, &c.*

				0	0	0	1	1	7
* A half Sol	==	—	—	0	0	0	6	4	0
2 Half Sols	==	* a Sol	—	0	0	0	3	1	7
7 1/2 Sols	==	a Half Scalin	—	0	0	2	1	2	0
15 Sols	==	a Scalin	—	0	0	5	3	8	5
20 Sols	==	* a Livre	—	0	0	7	1	8	5
7 Livres	==	a Dollar	—	0	4	6			
8 Livres	==	an Ecu	—	0	4	10			
26 Livres	==	a Pistole	—	0	16	9			
32 Livres	==	a Louis d'Or	—	1	0	0			



AMERICA.

CONTINENT.

ENGLISH. *Nova Scotia, New England, Virginia, &c.*

				£.	s.	d.
* A Penny	≡	—	—	0	0	1
12 Pence	≡	* a Shilling	—	0	1	0
20 Shillings	≡	* a Pound	—	1	0	0
2 Pounds						
3 Pounds						
4 Pounds						
5 Pounds						
6 Pounds						
7 Pounds						
8 Pounds						
9 Pounds						
10 Pounds						

The Value of the Currency alters according to the Plenty or Scarcity of Gold and Silver Coins that are imported.

FRENCH. *Canada, Florida, Cayenne, &c.*

* A Denier		
12 Deniers	≡	* a Sol
20 Sols	≡	* a Livre
2 Livres		
3 Livres		
4 Livres		
5 Livres		
6 Livres		
7 Livres		
8 Livres		
9 Livres		
10 Livres		

The Value of the Currency alters according to the Plenty or Scarcity of Gold and Silver Coins that are imported.

*Note,* For all the *Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch,* and *Danish* Dominions, either on the Continent or in the *WEST INDIES*, see the Monies of the respective Nations.



A  
NEW CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

O F

REMARKABLE EVENTS, DISCOVERIES, and INVENTIONS;

A L S O,

The *ÆRA*, the *COUNTRY*, and *WRITINGS* of *LEARNED MEN*:

The whole comprehending in one View, the Analysis or Outlines of  
General History, from the Creation to the present Time.

Bef. Christ.

- 4004 **T**HE creation of the world, and Adam and Eve.
- 4003 The birth of Cain, the first who was born of a woman.
- 3017 Enoch, for his piety, is translated to Heaven.
- 2348 The old world is destroyed by a deluge, which continued 377 days.
- 2247 The tower of Babel is built about this time by Noah's posterity, upon which God miraculously confounds their Language, and thus disperses them into different nations.
- About the same time, Noah is, with great probability, supposed to have parted from his rebellious offspring, and to have led a colony of some of the more tractable into the East, and there either he or one of his successors to have founded the ancient Chinese monarchy.
- 2234 The celestial observations are begun at Babylon, the city which first gave birth to learning and the sciences.
- 2188 Misraim, the son of Ham, founds the kingdom of Egypt, which lasted 1663 years, down to its conquest by Cambyfes, in 525 before Christ.
- 2059 Ninus, the son of Belus, founds the kingdom of Assyria, which lasted above 1000 years, and out of its ruins were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, those of Nineveh, and the kingdom of the Medes.
- 1921 The covenant of God made with Abram, when he leaves Haran to go into Canaan, which begins the 430 years of sojourning.
- 1897 The cities of Sodom and Gomorrah are destroyed, for their wickedness, by fire from Heaven.
- 1856 The kingdom of Argos, in Greece, begins under Inachus.
- 1822 Memnon, the Egyptian, invents letters.
- 1715 Prometheus first struck fire from flints.
- 1635 Joseph dies in Egypt, which concludes the book of Genesis, containing a period of 2369 years.
- 1574 Aaron born in Egypt; 1490, appointed by God first high-priest of the Israelites.
- 1571 Moses, brother to Aaron, born in Egypt, and adopted by Pharaoh's daughter, who educates him in all the learning of the Egyptians.
- 1556 Cecrops brings a colony of Saïtes from Egypt into Attica, and begins the kingdom of Athens, in Greece.
- 1546 Scamander comes from Crete into Phrygia, and begins the kingdom of Troy.
- 1493 Cadmus carried the Phœnician letters into Greece, and built the citadel of Thebes.
- 1491 Moses performs a number of miracles in Egypt, and departs from that kingdom together with 600,000 Israelites, besides children; which completed the 430 years of sojourning. They miraculously pass through the Red Sea, and come to the desert of Sinai, where Moses receives from God, and delivers to the people the Ten Commandments,



# 954 A NEW CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

- mandments, and the other laws, and sets up the tabernacle, and in it the ark of the covenant.
- 1485 The first ship that appeared at Greece was brought from Egypt by Danaus, who arrived at Rhodes and brought with him his fifty daughters.
- 1453 The first Olympic games celebrated at Olympia, in Greece.
- 1452 The Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, are written in the Land of Moab, where he died the year following, aged 120.
- 1451 The Israelites, after sojourning in the Wilderness forty years, are led, under Joshua, into the Land of Canaan, where they fix themselves, after having subdued the natives; and the period of the sabbatical year commences.
- 1406 Iron is found in Greece, from the accidental burning of the woods.
- 1198 The rape of Helen by Paris, which, in 1193, gave rise to the Trojan war, and siege of Troy by the Greeks, which continued ten years, when that city was taken and burnt.
- 1048 David is sole king of Israel.
- 1004 The Temple is solemnly dedicated by Solomon.
- 896 Elijah, the prophet, is translated to heaven.
- 894 Money first made of gold and silver at Argos.
- 869 The city of Carthage, in Africa, founded by queen Dido.
- 814 The kingdom of Macedon begins.
- 776 The first Olympiad begins.
- 753 Æra of the building of Rome in Italy by Romulus, first king of the Romans.
- 720 Samaria taken, after three years siege, and the kingdom of Israel finished, by Sennacherib, king of Assyria, who carried the ten tribes into captivity.
- The first eclipse of the moon on record.
- 658 Byzantium (now Constantinople) built by a colony of Athenians.
- 604 By order of Necho king of Egypt, some Phœnicians sailed from the Red Sea, round Africa, and returned by the Mediterranean.
- 600 Thales of Miletus travels into Egypt, consults the priests of Memphis, acquires the knowledge of geometry, astronomy, and philosophy, returns to Greece, calculates eclipses, gives general notions of the universe, and maintains that one supreme intelligence regulates all its motions.
- Maps, globes, and the signs of the Zodiac, invented by Anaximander, the Scholar of Thales.
- 597 Jehoiakin, king of Judah, is carried away captive, by Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon.
- 587 The city of Jerusalem taken, after a siege of 18 months.
- 562 The first comedy at Athens acted upon a moveable scaffold.
- 559 Cyrus the first king of Persia.
- 538 The kingdom of Babylon finished; that city being taken by Cyrus, who, in 536, issues an edict for the return of the Jews.
- 534 The first tragedy was acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Thespis.
- 526 Learning is greatly encouraged at Athens, and a public library first founded.
- 515 The second temple at Jerusalem is finished under Darius.
- 509 Tarquin, the seventh and last king of the Romans, is expelled, and Rome is governed by two consuls, and other republican magistrates, till the battle of Pharsalia, being a space of 461 years.
- 504 Sardis taken and burnt by the Athenians, which gave occasion to the Persian invasion of Greece.
- 486 Æschylus, the Greek poet, first gains the prize of tragedy.
- 481 Xerxes the great, king of Persia, begins his expedition against Greece.
- 458 Ezra is sent from Babylon to Jerusalem, with the captive Jews and the vessels of gold and silver, &c. being seventy weeks of years, or 490 years before the crucifixion of our Saviour.
- 454 The Romans send to Athens for Solon's laws.
- 451 The Decemvirs created at Rome, and the laws of the twelve tables compiled and ratified.
- 430 The history of the Old Testament finishes about this time.
- Malachi the last of the prophets.
- 401 Retreat of 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon.
- 400 Socrates, the founder of moral philosophy among the Greeks, believes the immortality of the soul, and a state of rewards and punishments, for which, and other sublime doctrines, he is put to death by the Athenians, who soon after repent, and erect to his memory a statue of brass.
- 331 Alexander the Great, king of Macedon, conquers Darius, king of Persia, and other nations of Asia.
- 323 Dies at Babylon, and his empire is divided by his generals into four kingdoms.
- 285 Dionysius, of Alexandria, began his astronomical æra on Monday, June 26, being the



the first who found the exact solar year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.

- 284 Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, employs seventy-two interpreters to translate the Old Testament into the Greek language, which is called the Septuagint.
- 269 The first coining of silver at Rome.
- 264 The first punic war begins, and continues 23 years. The chronology of the Arundelian marbles composed.
- 260 The Romans first concern themselves in naval affairs, and defeat the Carthaginians at sea.
- 237 Hamilcar, the Carthaginian, causes his son Hannibal, at nine years old, to swear eternal enmity to the Romans.
- 218 The second punic war begins, and continues 17 years. Hannibal passes the Alps, and defeats the Romans in several battles, but being amused by his women, does not improve his victories by the storming of Rome.
- 190 The first Roman army enters Asia, and, from the spoils of Antiochus, brings the Asiatic luxury first to Rome.
- 168 Perseus defeated by the Romans, which ends the Macedonian kingdom.
- 167 The first library erected at Rome, of books brought from Macedonia.
- 163 The government of Judea under the Macabees begins, and continues 126 years.
- 146 Carthage, the rival of Rome, is razed to the ground by the Romans.
- 135 The history of the Apocrypha ends.
- 52 Julius Cæsar makes his first expedition into Britain.
- 47 The battle of Pharsalia between Cæsar and Pompey, in which the latter is defeated. The Alexandrian library, consisting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt by accident.
- 45 The war of Africa, in which Cato kills himself.
- The solar year introduced by Cæsar.
- 44 Cæsar, the greatest of the Roman conquerors, after having fought fifty pitched battles, and slain 1,192,000 men, and overturned the liberties of his country, is killed in the senate-house.
- 31 The battle of Actium fought, in which Mark Anthony and Cleopatra are totally defeated by Octavius, nephew to Julius Cæsar.
- 30 Alexandria, in Egypt, is taken by Octavius, upon which Anthony and Cleopatra put themselves to death, and Egypt is reduced to a Roman province.
- 27 Octavius, by a decree of the senate, obtains the title of Augustus Cæsar, and an absolute exemption from the laws, and is properly the first Roman emperor.
- 8 Rome at this time is fifty miles in circumference, and contains 463,000 men fit to bear arms.

The temple of Janus is shut by Augustus, as an emblem of universal peace, and JESUS CHRIST is supposed to have been born in September, or on Monday, December 25.

## A. C.

- 12 \*CHRIST hearing the Doctors in the temple; and asking them questions.
- 27 ——— is baptized in the wilderness by John.
- 33 ——— is crucified on Friday, April 3, at 3 o'clock P.M.  
His Resurrection on Sunday, April 5; his Ascension, Thursday, May 14.
- 36 St Paul converted.
- 39 St. Matthew writes his Gospel.  
Pontius Pilate kills himself.
- 40 The name of Christians first given at Antioch to the followers of Christ.
- 43 Claudius Cæsar's expedition into Britain.
- 44 St Mark writes his Gospel.
- 49 London is founded by the Romans; 368, surrounded by ditto with a wall, some parts of which are still observable.
- 51 Caractacus, the British king, is carried in chains to Rome.
- 52 The council of the Apostles at Jerusalem.
- 55 St. Luke writes his Gospel.
- 59 The emperor Nero puts his mother and brothers to death.  
——— persecutes the Druids in Britain.

\* "I have often thought (says a judicious Commentator) that it is a great injury to the character of our Blessed Redeemer, to represent this story, whether in pictures or words, as if Christ at this tender age, went up into the seats of the doctors and there disputed with them. Not one word is said of his disputing by the Evangelist, but only of his hearing them and asking them questions, which was a very usual thing in these assemblies, and indeed the very end of them. All was conducted with the utmost modesty and decorum."



# 956 A NEW CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

- 61 Boadicea, the British queen, defeats the Romans; but is conquered soon after by Suetonius governor of Britain.
- 62 St. Paul is sent in bonds to Rome—writes his epistles between 51 and 66.
- 63 The Acts of the Apostles written.  
Christianity is supposed to be introduced into Britain by St Paul, or some of his disciples, about this time.
- 64 Rome set on fire, and burned for six days; upon which began (under Nero) the first persecution against the Christians.
- 67 St. Peter and St. Paul put to death.
- 70 Whilst the factious Jews are destroying one another with mutual fury, Titus, the Roman general, takes Jerusalem, which is razed to the ground, and the plough made to pass over it.
- 79 Herculaneum overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
- 83 The philosophers expelled Rome by Domitian.
- 85 Julius Agricola, governor of South Britain, to protect the civilised Britains from the incursions of the Caledonians, builds a line of forts between the rivers Forth and Clyde; defeats the Caledonians under Galgacus, on the Grampian hills; and first sails round Britain, which he discovers to be an island.
- 96 St John the evangelist wrote his revelation—his Gospel in 97.
- 121 The Caledonians reconquer from the Romans all the southern parts of Scotland; upon which the emperor Adrian builds a wall between Newcastle and Carlisle; but this also proving ineffectual, Pollius Urbicus, the Roman general, about the year 144, repairs Agricola's forts, which he joins by a wall four yards thick, since called Antonius's wall.
- 135 The second Jewish war ends, when they were all banished Judea.
- 139 Justin writes his first apology for the Christians.
- 141 A number of heresies appear about this time.
- 152 The emperor Antoninus Pius stops the persecution against the Christians.
- 217 The Septuagint said to be found in a cask.
- 222 About this time the Roman empire begins to sink under its own weight. The Barbarians begin their eruptions, and the Goths have annual tribute not to molest the empire.
- 260 Valerius is taken prisoner by Sapor king of Persia, and flayed alive.
- 274 Silk first brought from India; the manufactory of it introduced into Europe by some monks, 551; first worn by the clergy in England, 1534.
- 291 Two emperors, and two Cæsars, march to defend the four quarters of the empire.
- 306 Constantine the Great begins his reign.
- 308 Cardinals first created.
- 313 The tenth persecution ends by an edict of Constantine, who favours the Christians, and gives full liberty to their religion.
- 314 Three bishops, or fathers, are sent from Britain to assist at the council of Arles.
- 325 The first general council at Nice, when 318 fathers attended, against Arius, where was composed the famous Nicene creed, which we attribute to them.
- 323 Constantine removes the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, which is thenceforward called Constantinople.
- 331 ————orders all the heathen temples to be destroyed.
- 363 The Roman emperor Julian, surnamed the apostate, endeavours in vain to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem.
- 364 The Roman empire is divided into the eastern (Constantinople the capital) and western (of which Rome continued to be the capital) each being now under the government of different emperors.
- 400 Bells invented by bishop Paulinus, of Campagna.
- 404 The kingdom of Caledonia or Scotland revives under Fergus.
- 406 The Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, spread into France and Spain, by a concession of Honorius, emperor of the West.
- 410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric, king of the Visi-Goths.
- 412 The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain.
- 420 The kingdom of France begins upon the lower Rhine, under Pharamond.
- 426 The Romans, reduced to extremities at home, withdraw their troops from Britain, and never return; advising the Britons to arm in their own defence, and trust to their own valour.
- 446 The Britons now left to themselves, are greatly harrassed by the Scots and Picts, upon which they once more make their complaint to the Romans, but receive no assistance from that quarter.
- 447 Attila (surnamed the scourge of God) with his Huns, ravages the Roman empire:



- 449 Vortigern, king of the Britons, invites the Saxons into Britain, against the Scots and Picts.
- 455 The Saxons having repulsed the Scots and Picts, invite over more of their countrymen, and begin to establish themselves in Kent, under Hengist.
- 476 The western empire is finished, 523 years after the battle of Pharsalia; upon the ruins of which several new states arise in Italy and other parts, consisting of Goths, Vandals, Huns, and other barbarians, under whom literature is extinguished, and the works of the learned are destroyed.
- 496 Clovis, king of France baptized, and Christianity begins in that kingdom.
- 508 Prince Arthur begins his reign over the Britons.
- 513 Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus, whose fleet is burned by a speculum of brass.
- 516 The computing of time by the Christian æra is introduced by Dionysius the monk.
- 529 The code of Justinian, the eastern emperor, is published.
- 557 A terrible plague all over Europe, Asia, and Africa, which continues near 50 years.
- 581 Latin ceased to be spoke about this time in Italy.
- 596 Augustine the monk comes into England, with forty monks.
- 606 Here begins the power of the popes, by the concession of Phocas, emperor of the East.
- 622 Mahomet, a false prophet, flies from Mecca to Medina, in Arabia, in the 54th year of his age and the tenth of his ministry, when he laid the foundation of the Saracen empire, and from whom the Mahometan princes to this day claim their descent. His followers compute their time from this æra, which in Arabic is called Hegira, i. e. the flight.
- 637 Jerusalem is taken by the Saracens, or followers of Mahomet.
- 640 Alexandria in Egypt is taken by ditto, and the grand library there burnt by order of Omar, their caliph or prince.
- 653 The Saracens now extend their conquests on every side, and retaliate the barbarities of the Goths and Vandals upon their posterity.
- 664 Glass introduced in England by Benalt, a monk.
- 685 The Britons, after a brave struggle of near 150 years, are totally expelled by the Saxons, and driven into Wales and Cornwall.
- 713 The Saracens conquer Spain.
- 726 The controversy about images begins, and occasions many insurrections in the eastern empire.
- 748 The computing of years from the birth of Christ began to be used in history.
- 749 The race of Abbas become caliphs of the Saracens, and encourage learning.
- 762 The city of Bagdad upon the Tigris, is made the capital for the caliphs of the house of Abbas.
- 800 Charlemagne, king of France, begins the empire of Germany, afterwards called the western empire; gives the present names to the days and months; endeavours to restore learning in Europe; but mankind are not yet disposed for it, being solely engrossed in military enterprizes.
- 826 Harold, king of Denmark, dethroned by his subjects, for being a Christian.
- 828 Egbert, king of Wessex, unites the Heptarchy, by the name of England.
- 836 The Flemings trade to Scotland for fish.
- 838 The Scots and Picts have a decisive battle, in which the former prevail, and both kingdoms are united by Kenneth, which begins the second period of the Scottish history.
- 867 The Danes begin their ravages in England.
- 896 Alfred, the Great, after subduing the Danish invaders (against whom he fought 56 battles by sea and land) composes his body of laws; divides England into counties, hundreds, tythings; erects county-courts, and founds the university of Oxford about this time.
- 915 The university of Cambridge founded.
- 936 The Saracen empire is divided by usurpation into seven kingdoms.
- 975 Pope Boniface VIII. is deposed and banished for his crimes.
- 979 Coronation oaths said to be first used in England.
- 991 The figures in arithmetic are brought into Europe by the Saracens from Arabia. Letters of the alphabet were hitherto used.
- 996 Otho III. makes the empire of Germany elective.
- 999 Boleslaus, the first king of Poland.
- 1000 Paper made of cotton rags was in use; that of linen rags in 1170; the manufactory introduced into England at Dartford, 1533.
- 1005 All the old churches are rebuilt about this time in a new manner of architecture.



# 958 A NEW CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

- 1015 Children forbidden by law to be sold by their parents in England.
- 1017 Canute, king of Denmark, gets possession of England.
- 1040 The Danes, after several engagements with various success, are about this time driven out of Scotland, and never again return in a hostile manner.
- 1041 The Saxon line restored under Edward the Confessor.
- 1043 The Turks (a nation of adventurers from Tartary, serving hitherto in the armies of contending princes) become formidable, and take possession of Persia.
- 1054 Leo IX. the first pope that kept up an army.
- 1057 Malcolm III. king of Scotland, kills the tyrant Macbeth at Dunsinane, and marries the princess Margaret, sister to Edgar Atheling.
- 1065 The Turks take Jerusalem from the Saracens.
- 1066 The battle of Hastings fought between Harold and William (surnamed the Bastard) duke of Normandy, in which Harold is conquered and slain, after which William becomes king of England.
- 1070 William introduces the feudal law:  
Musical notes invented.
- 1075 Henry IV. emperor of Germany, and the pope quarrel about the nomination of the German bishops. Henry, in penance, walks barefooted to the pope, towards the end of January.
- 1076 Justices of the peace first appointed in England.
- 1080 Doomsday book began to be compiled by order of William from a survey of all the estates in England, and finished in 1086.  
The Tower of London built by ditto to curb his English subjects; numbers of whom fly to Scotland, where they introduce the Saxon or English language, are protected by Malcolm, and have lands given them.
- 1091 The Saracens in Spain, being hard pressed by the Spaniards, call to their assistance Joseph, king of Morocco; by which the Moors get possession of all the Saracen dominions in Spain.
- 1096 The first crusade to the Holy Land is begun under several Christian princes, to drive the infidels from Jerusalem.
- 1110 Edgar Atheling, the last of the Saxon princes, dies in England, where he had been permitted to reside as a subject.
- 1118 The order of the Knights Templars instituted to defend the sepulchre at Jerusalem, and to protect Christian strangers.
- 1151 The canon law collected by Gratian, a monk of Bologna.
- 1163 London bridge, consisting of 19 small arches, first built of stone.
- 1164 The Teutonic order of religious knights begins in Germany.
- 1172 Henry II. king of England (and first of the Plantagenets) takes possession of Ireland; which, from that period, has been governed by an English viceroy, or lord lieutenant.
- 1176 England is divided, by Henry, into six circuits, and justice is dispensed by itinerant judges.
- 1180 Glass windows began to be used in private houses in England.
- 1181 The laws of England are digested about this time by Glanville.
- 1182 Pope Alexander III. compelled the kings of England and France to hold the stirrups of his saddle when he mounted his horse.
- 1186 The great conjunction of the sun and moon and all the planets in Libra, happened in September.
- 1192 The battle of Ascalon, in Judea, in which Richard, king of England, defeats Saladine's army, consisting of 300,000 combatants.
- 1194 *Dieu et mon Droit*, first used as a motto by Richard, on a victory over the French.
- 1200 Chimnies were not known in England.  
Surnames now begin to be used; first among the nobility.
- 1208 London incorporated, and obtained their first charter for electing their Lord-Mayor and other magistrates, from king John.
- 1215 Magna Charta is signed by king John and the barons of England.  
Court of Common Pleas established.
- 1227 The Tartars, a new race of heroes, under Gingis-Kan, emerge from the northern parts of Asia, over-run all the Saracen empire; and, in imitation of former conquerors, carry death and desolation wherever they march.
- 1233 The inquisition, begun in 1204, is now trusted to the Dominicans.  
The houses of London, and other cities in England, France, and Germany, still thatched with straw.
- 1253 The famous astronomical tables are composed by Alphonzo, king of Castile.
- 1258 The Tartars take Bagdad, which finishes the empire of the Saracens.



- 1263 Acho, king of Norway, invades Scotland with 160 sail, and lands 20,000 men at the mouth of the Clyde, who are cut to pieces by Alexander III. who recovers the Western Isles.
- 1264 According to some writers, the commons of England were not summoned to parliament till this period.
- 1269 The Hamburgh company incorporated in England.
- 1273 The empire of the present Austrian family begins in Germany.
- 1282 Lewellyn, prince of Wales, defeated and killed by Edward I. who unites that principality to England.
- 1284 Edward II. born at Caernarvon, is the first prince of Wales.
- 1285 Alexander III. king of Scotland, dies, and that kingdom is disputed by twelve candidates, who submit their claims to the arbitration of Edward king of England: which lays the foundation of a long and desolating war between both nations.
- 1293 There is a regular succession of English parliaments from this year, being the 22d of Edward I.
- 1298 The present Turkish empire begins in Bithynia under Ottoman.  
Silver-hafted knives, spoons and cups, a great luxury.  
Tallow candles so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for lights.  
Wine sold by apothecaries as a cordial.
- 1302 The mariner's compass invented, or improved, by Givias, of Naples.
- 1307 The beginning of the Swiss cantons.
- 1308 The popes removes to Avignon in France for 70 years.
- 1310 Lincoln's Inn society established.
- 1314 The battle of Bannockburn between Edward II. and Robert Bruce, which establishes the latter on the throne of Scotland.  
The cardinals set fire to the conclave and separate. A vacancy in the papal chair for two years.
- 1320 Gold first coined in Christendom; 1344 ditto in England.
- 1336 Two Brabant weavers settle at York, which, says Edward III. may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects.
- 1337 The first comet whose course is described with astronomical exactness.
- 1340 Gunpowder and guns first invented by Swartz, a monk of Cologne; 1346, Edward III. had four pieces of cannon, which contributed to gain him the battle of Cressy; 1346, bombs and mortars were invented.  
Oil painting first made use of by John Vanneck.  
Heralds' college instituted in England.
- 1344 The first creation to titles by patent used by Edward III.
- 1346 The battle of Durham, in which David king of Scots, is taken prisoner.
- 1349 The order of the Garter instituted in England by Edward III. altered in 1557, and consists of 26 knights.
- 1352 The Turks first enter Europe.
- 1354 The money in Scotland till now the same as in England.
- 1356 The battle of Poitiers, in which king John of France and his son are taken prisoners by Edward the Black Prince.
- 1357 Coals first brought to London.
- 1358 Arms of England and France first quartered by Edward III.
- 1362 The law pleadings in England changed from French to English, as a favour of Edward III. to his people.  
John Wickliffe, an Englishman, begins about this time to oppose the errors of the Church of Rome with great acuteness and spirit. His followers are called Lollards.
- 1386 A company of linen-weavers from the Netherlands established in London.  
Windfor castle built by Edward III.
- 1388 The battle of Otterburn between Hotspur and the Earl of Douglas; on this is founded the ballad of Chevy Chase.
- 1391 Cards invented in France for the king's amusement.
- 1399 Westminster Abbey rebuilt and enlarged—Westminster Hall ditto.  
Order of the Bath instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. renewed in 1725; consisting of 38 knights.
- 1410 Guildhall, London, built.
- 1411 The university of St. Andrew's in Scotland founded.
- 1415 The battle of Agincourt gained over the French by Henry V. of England.
- 1428 The siege of Orleans, the first blow to the English power in France.
- 1430 About this time Laurentius of Hearlem invented the art of printing, which he practised with wooden types. Guttenburgh afterwards invented cut metal types; but the art was carried to perfection by Peter Schoeffer, who invented the mode of casting



casting the types in matrices. Frederic Corfellis began to print in Oxford, in 1468, with wooden types; but it was William Caxton, who introduced into England the art of printing with fusile types in 1474.

1446 The Vatican library founded at Rome.

The sea breaks in at Dort, in Holland, and drowns 100,000 people.

1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks, which ends the eastern empire, 1122 years from its dedication by Constantine the Great, and 2206 years from the foundation of Rome.

1454 The university of Glasgow, in Scotland, founded.

1460 Engraving and etching on copper invented.

1477 The university of Aberdeen, in Scotland, founded.

1483 Richard III. king of England, and the last of the Plantagenets, is defeated and killed at the battle of Bosworth, by Henry (Tudor) VII. which puts an end to the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, after a contest of 30 years, and the loss of 100,000 men.

1488 Henry establishes fifty yeomen of the guards, the first standing army.

1489 Maps and sea charts first brought to England by Barth. Columbus.

1491 William Grocyn publicly teaches the Greek language at Oxford.

The Moors, hitherto a formidable enemy to the native Spaniards, are entirely subdued by Ferdinand, and become subjects to that prince on certain conditions, which are ill observed by the Spaniards, whose clergy employ the powers of the Inquisition, with all its tortures; and in 1609, near one million of the Moors are driven from Spain to the opposite coast of Africa, from whence they originally came.

1492 America first discovered by Columbus, a Genoese, in the service of Spain.

1494 Algebra first known in Europe.

1497 The Portuguese first sail to the East-Indies by the Cape of Good Hope.

South America discovered by Americus Vesputius, from whom it has its name.

1499 N. America ditto, for Henry VII. by Cabot.

1500 Maximilian divides the empire of Germany into six circles, and adds four more in 1512.

1505 Shillings first coined in England.

1509 Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported hitherto.

1513 The battle of Flodden, in which James IV. of Scotland is killed with the flower of his nobility.

1517 Martin Luther began the Reformation.

Egypt is conquered by the Turks.

1518 Magellan, in the service of Spain, first discovers the straits of that name in South America.

1520 Henry VIII. for his writings in favour of popery, receives the title of Defender of the Faith from the Pope.

1529 The name of Protestant takes its rise from the Reformed protesting against the church of Rome, at the diet of Spires in Germany.

1534 The Reformation takes place in England, under Henry VIII.

1537 Religious houses dissolved by ditto.

1539 The first English edition of the Bible authorized; the present translation finished 1611.

About this time cannon began to be used in ships.

1543 Silk stockings first worn by the French king; first worn in England by queen Elizabeth, 1561; the steel frame for weaving invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1589.

Pins first used in England, before which time the ladies used skewers.

1544 Good lands let in England, at one shilling per acre.

1545 The famous council of Trent begins, and continues 18 years.

1546 First law in England establishing the interest of money at ten per cent.

1549 Lord lieutenants of counties instituted in England.

1550 Horse guards instituted in England.

1555 The Russian company established in England.

1558 Queen Elizabeth begins her reign.

1560 The Reformation in Scotland completed by John Knox.

1563 Knives first made in England.

1569 Royal Exchange first built.

1572 The great Massacre of Protestants at Paris.

1579 The Dutch shake off the Spanish yoke, and the Republic of Holland begins. English East-India company incorporated—established 1600.



- 1579 English Turkey company incorporated.
- 1580 Sir Francis Drake returns from his voyage round the world, being the first English circumnavigator.  
Parochial register first appointed in England.
- 1582 Pope Gregory introduces the New Style in Italy; the 5th of October being counted the 15th.
- 1583 Tobacco first brought from Virginia into England.
- 1587 Mary queen of Scots is beheaded by order of Elizabeth, after 18 years' imprisonment.
- 1588 The Spanish Armada destroyed by Drake and other English admirals.  
Henry IV passes the edict of Nantz tolerating the Protestants.
- 1589 Coaches first introduced into England; hackney act 1693: increased to 1000, in 1770.
- 1590 Band of pensioners instituted in England.
- 1591 Trinity College, Dublin, founded.
- 1597 Watches first brought into England from Germany.
- 1602 Decimal arithmetic invented at Bruges.
- 1603 Queen Elizabeth (the last of the Tudors) dies, and nominates James VI, of Scotland (and first of the Stuarts) as her successor; which unites both kingdoms under the name of Great Britain.
- 1605 The Gunpowder plot discovered at Westminster: being a project of the Roman catholics to blow up the king and both houses of parliament.
- 1606 Oaths of allegiance first administered in England.
- 1608 Galileo, of Florence, first discovers the satellites about the planet Saturn, by the telescope, then just invented in Holland.
- 1610 Henry IV is murdered at Paris by Ravilliac, a priest.
- 1611 Baronets first created in England, by James I.
- 1614 Napier, of Marcheston, in Scotland, invents the logarithms.  
Sir Hugh Middleton brings the New River to London from Ware.
- 1616 The first permanent settlement in Virginia.
- 1619 Dr. W. Harvey, an Englishman, discovers the doctrine of the circulation of the blood.
- 1620 The broad silk manufactory from raw silk, introduced into England.
- 1621 New England planted by the Puritans.
- 1625 King James dies, and is succeeded by his son, Charles I.  
The Island of Barbadoes, the first English settlement in the West Indies, is planted.
- 1632 The battle of Lutzen, in which Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and head of the Protestants in Germany, is killed.
- 1635 Province of Maryland planted by lord Baltimore.  
Regular posts established from London to Scotland, Ireland, &c.
- 1640 King Charles disobliges his Scottish subjects, on which their army under general Lesley, enters England, and takes Newcastle, being encouraged by the malcontents in England.  
The massacre in Ireland, when 40,000 English protestants were killed.
- 1642 King Charles impeaches five members, who had opposed his arbitrary measures, which begins the civil war in England.
- 1643 Excise on beer, ale, &c. first imposed by parliament.
- 1646 Episcopacy abolished in England.
- 1649 Charles I beheaded at Whitehall, January 30, aged 49.
- 1654 Cromwell assumes the protectorship.
- 1655 The English, under admiral Penn, take Jamaica from the Spaniards.
- 1658 Cromwell dies, and is succeeded in the protectorship, by his son Richard.
- 1660 King Charles II is restored by Monk, commander of the army, after an exile of twelve years in France and Holland.  
Episcopacy restored in England and Scotland.  
The people of Denmark, being oppressed by the Nobles, surrender their privileges to Frederic III, who becomes absolute.
- 1662 The Royal Society established in London, by Charles II.
- 1663 Carolina planted; in 1728, divided into two separate governments.
- 1664 The New Netherlands, in North America, conquered from the Swedes and Dutch, by the English.
- 1665 The plague rages in London, and carries off 68,000 persons.
- 1666 The great fire of London began Sept. 2, and continued three days, in which were destroyed 13,000 houses, and 400 streets.  
Tea first used in England.



# 962 A NEW CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

- 1667 The peace of Breda, which confirms to the English the New Netherlands, now known by the names of Pennsylvania, New York, and new Jersey.
- 1668 The peace of ditto, Aix la Chapelle.  
St. James's park planted, and made a thorough-fare for public use, by Charles II.
- 1670 The English Hudson's Bay Company incorporated.
- 1672 Louis XIV over-runs great part of Holland, when the Dutch open their sluices, being determined to drown their country, and retire to their settlements in the East Indies.  
African company established.
- 1678 The peace of Nimeguen.  
The habeas corpus act passed.
- 1680 A great comet appeared, and from its nearness to our earth, alarmed the inhabitants. It continued visible from Nov. 3, to March 9.  
William Penn, a Quaker, receives a charter for planting Pennsylvania.
- 1683 India stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent.
- 1685 Charles II dies, aged 55, and is succeeded by his brother, James II.  
The duke of Monmouth, natural son to Charles II, raises a rebellion, but is defeated at the battle of Sedgemoor, and beheaded.  
The edict of Nantz infamously revoked by Louis XIV, and the protestants cruelly persecuted.
- 1687 The palace of Versailles, near Paris, finished by Louis XIV.
- 1688 The revolution in Great Britain begins, Nov. 5; King James abdicates, and retires to France, December 3.
- 1689 King William and queen Mary, daughter and son-in-law to James, are proclaimed February 16.  
Viscount Dundee stands out for James in Scotland, but is killed by general Mackey, at the battle of Killycrankie, upon which the Highlanders, wearied with repeated misfortunes, disperse.  
The land-tax passed in England.  
The toleration act passed in ditto.  
Several bishops are deprived for not taking the oath to king William.
- 1690 The battle of the Boyne, gained by William against James, in Ireland.
- 1691 The war in Ireland finished, by the surrender of Limerick to William.
- 1692 The English and Dutch fleets, commanded by admiral Russell, defeat the French fleet off La Hogue.
- 1693 Bayonets at the end of loaded muskets first used, by the French against the Confederates, in the battle of Turin.  
The duchy of Hanover made the ninth electorate.  
[ Bank of England established by king William.  
The first public lottery was drawn this year.  
Massacre of Highlanders at Glencoe, by king William's Troops.
- 1694 Queen Mary dies at the age of 33, and William reigns alone.  
Stamp duties instituted in England.
- 1696 The peace of Ryswick.
- 1699 The Scots settled a colony at the isthmus of Darien, in America, and called it Caledonia.
- 1700 Charles XII, of Sweden, begins his reign.  
King James II dies at St. Germain, in the 68th year of his age.
- 1701 Prussia erected into a kingdom.  
Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts established.
- 1702 King William dies, aged 50, and is succeeded by queen Ann, daughter to James II, who, with the emperor and States General, renews the war against France and Spain.
- 1704 Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards, by admiral Rooke.  
The Battle of Blenheim, won by the duke of Marlborough and allies, against the French.  
The court of Exchequer instituted in England.
- 1706 The treaty of Union betwixt England and Scotland, signed July 22.  
The battle of Ramillies won by Marlborough and the Allies.
- 1707 The first British parliament.
- 1708 Minorca taken from the Spaniards by general Stanhope.  
The battle of Oudenarde won by Marlborough and the allies.  
Sardinia erected into a Kingdom, and given to the duke of Savoy.
- 1709 Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, defeats Charles XII, at Pultowa, who flies to Turkey.  
The battle of Malplaquet won by Marlborough and the allies.
- 1710 Queen Anne changes the Whig ministry for others more favourable to the interest of her supposed brother, the late Pretender.



- 1710 The cathedral church of St. Paul, London, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, in 37 years, at one million expence, by a duty on coals.  
The English South-Sea company began.
- 1712 Duke of Hamilton and lord Mohun killed in a duel in Hyde-Park.
- 1713 The peace of Utrecht, whereby Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, New-Britain, and Hudson's Bay, in North America, were yielded to Great Britain; Gibraltar and Minorca, in Europe, were also confirmed to the said crown by this treaty.
- 1714 Queen Anne dies at the age of 50, and is succeeded by George I.  
Interest reduced to five per cent.
- 1715 Louis XIV dies, and is succeeded by his great-grandson, Louis XV.  
The rebellion in Scotland begins in September, under the earl of Mar, in favour of the Pretender. The action of Sheriff-muir, and the surrender of Preston, both in November, when the rebels disperse.
- 1716 The Pretender married to the princess Sobieski, grand-daughter of John Sobieski, late king of Poland.  
An act passed for septennial parliaments.
- 1719 The Mississippi scheme at its height in France.  
Lombe's silk-throwing machine, containing 26,586 wheels, erected at Derby; takes up one-eighth of a mile; one water wheel moves the rest; and in 24 hours, it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine silk thread.  
The South-Sea scheme in England begun in April 7, was at its height at the end of June, and quite sunk about September 29.
- 1727 King George dies, in the 68 year of his age; and is succeeded by his only son, George II.  
Inoculation first tried on criminals with success.  
Russia, formerly a dukedom, is now established as an empire.
- 1732 Kouli Khan usurps the Persian throne, conquers the Mogul empire, and returns with two hundred and thirty-one millions sterling.  
Several public-spirited gentlemen begin the settlement of Georgia, in North America.
- 1736 Captain Porteus, having ordered his soldiers to fire upon the populace at the execution of a smuggler, is himself hung by the mob at Edinburgh.
- 1738 Westminster-Bridge, consisting of fifteen arches, begun; finished in 1750, at the expence of 389,000*l.* defrayed by parliament.
- 1739 Letters of marque issued out in Britain against Spain, July 21; and war declared October 23.
- 1743 The battle of Dettingen won by the English and allies, in favour of the queen of Hungary.
- 1744 War declared against France. Commodore Anson returns from his voyage round the world.
- 1745 The allies lose the battle of Fontenoy.  
The rebellion breaks out in Scotland, and the Pretender's army defeated by the duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, April 16, 1746.
- 1746 British Linen Company erected.
- 1748 The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which a restitution of all places taken during the war was to be made on all sides.
- 1749 The interest of the British funds reduced to three per cent.  
British herring fishery incorporated.
- 1751 Frederick, prince of Wales, father to his present majesty, died.  
Antiquarian society at London incorporated.
- 1752 The new style introduced into Great Britain; the third of September being counted the fourteenth.
- 1753 The British museum erected at Montagu house.  
Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce instituted in London.
- 1755 Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake.
- 1756 146 Englishmen are confined in the black hole at Calcutta, in the East Indies, by order of the nabob, and 123 found dead next morning.  
Marine society established at London.
- 1757 Damien attempted to assassinate the French king.
- 1759 General Wolfe is killed in the battle of Quebec, which is gained by the English.
- 1760 King George II dies October 25, in the 77th year of his age, and is succeeded by his present majesty, who, on the 22d of September 1761, married the princess Charlotte, of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.  
Blackfriars bridge, consisting of nine arches, begun; finished 1770, at the expence of 152,840*l.* to be discharged by a toll.
- 1762 War declared against Spain.  
Peter III, emperor of Russia, is deposed, imprisoned, and murdered.



- 1762 American philosophical society established in Philadelphia.  
George Augustus Frederick, prince of Wales, born August 12.
- 1763 The definitive treaty of Peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, concluded at Paris, February 10, which confirmed to Great Britain the extensive provinces of Canada, East and West Florida, and part of Louisiana, in North America; also the islands of Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, in the West Indies.
- 1764 The parliament granted 10,000*l.* to Mr. Harrison, for his discovery of the longitude by his time-piece.
- 1765 His Majesty's royal charter passed for incorporating the society of artists.  
An act passed annexing the sovereignty of the island of Man to the crown of Great Britain.
- 1766 April 21, a spot or maccula of the sun, more than thrice the bigness of our earth, passed the sun's centre.
- 1768 Academy of painting established in London.  
The Turks imprison the Russian ambassador, and declare war against that empire.
- 1771 Dr Solander and Mr. Banks, in his majesty's ship the Endeavour, lieut. Cook, return from a voyage round the world, having made several important discoveries in the South Seas.
- 1772 The king of Sweden changes the constitution of that kingdom.  
The Pretender marries a princess of Germany, grand-daughter of Thomas, late earl of Aylesbury.  
The emperor of Germany, empress of Russia, and the king of Prussia, strip the king of Poland of great part of his dominions, which they divide among themselves, in violation of the most solemn treaties.
- 1773 Captain Phipps is sent to explore the North Pole, but having made eighty-one degrees, is in danger of being locked up by the ice, and his attempt to discover a passage in that quarter proves fruitless.  
The Jesuits expelled from the Pope's dominions, and suppressed by his bull, Aug. 25.  
The English East India Company having, by conquest or treaty, acquired the extensive provinces of Bengal, Orixá, and Bahar, containing fifteen millions of inhabitants. great irregularities are committed by their servants abroad, upon which government interferes, and sends out judges, &c. for the better administration of justice.  
The war between the Russians and Turks proves disgraceful to the latter, who lose the islands in the Archipelago, and by sea are every where unsuccessful.
- 1774 Peace is proclaimed between the Russians and Turks.  
The British parliament having passed an act, laying a duty of three-pence per pound upon all teas imported into America; the colonists, considering this as a grievance, deny the right of a British parliament to tax them.  
Deputies from the several American colonies meet at Philadelphia, as the first general congress, Sept. 5.  
First petition of Congress to the king, Nov.
- 1775 April 19, The first action happens in America between the king's troops and the provincials, at Lexington.  
May 20, Articles of confederation and perpetual union between the American provinces.  
June 17, A bloody action at Bunker's Hill, between the royal troops and the Americans.
- 1776 March 17, The town of Boston evacuated by the king's troops.  
An unsuccessful attempt, in July, made by commodore Sir Peter Parker, and lieutenant general Clinton, upon Charles Town, in South Carolina.  
The Congress declare the American colonies free and independent states, July 4.  
The Americans are driven from Long Island, New York, in August, with great loss, and great numbers of them taken prisoners; and the city of New York is afterwards taken possession of by the king's troops,  
December 25, General Washington takes 900 of the Hessians prisoners at Trenton.  
Torture abolished in Poland.
- 1777 General Howe takes possession of Philadelphia.  
Lieutenant-general Burgoyne is obliged to surrender his army, at Saratoga, in Canada, by convention, to the American army, under the command of the generals Gates and Arnold, Oct. 17.
- 1778 A treaty of Alliance concluded at Paris between the French king and the thirteen united American colonies, in which their independance is acknowledged by the court of France, Feb. 6.  
The remains of the earl of Chatham interred at the public expence in Westminster Abbey, June 9, in consequence of a vote of parliament.  
The Earl of Carlisle, William Eden, Esq. and George Johnson, Esq. arrive at Philadelphia,



- delphia, the beginning of June, as commissioners for restoring peace between Great Britain and America.
- 1778 Philadelphia evacuated by the king's troops, June 18.  
The congress refuse to treat with the British commissioners, unless the independence of the American colonies were first acknowledged, or the king's fleets and armies withdrawn from America.
- An engagement fought off Brest between the English fleet, under the command of admiral Keppel, and the French fleet, under the command of count d'Orvilliers, July 27.
- Dominica taken by the French, Sept. 7.
- Pondicherry surrenders to the arms of Great Britain, Oct. 17.
- St. Lucia taken from the French, Dec. 28.
- 1779 St. Vincent taken by the French, June 17.
- Grenada taken by the French, July 3.
- 1780 Torture in courts of Justice abolished in France.
- The inquisition abolished in the duke of Modena's dominions.
- Admiral Rodney takes twenty two sail of Spanish ships, Jan. 8.
- The same Admiral also engages a Spanish fleet under the command of Don Juan de Langara, near Cape St. Vincent, and takes five ships of the line, one more driven on shore, and another blown up, Jan. 16.
- Three actions between admiral Rodney and the count de Guichen, in the West Indies, in the months of April and May; but none of them decisive.
- Charles Town, South Carolina, surrenders to Sir Henry Clinton, May 4.
- Pensacola, and the whole province of West Florida, surrender to the arms of the king of Spain, May 9.
- The pretended Protestant Association, to the number of 50,000, go up to the House of Commons, with their petition for the repeal of an act passed in favour of the Papists, June 2.
- That event followed by the most daring riots in the city of London and in Southwark, for several successive days, in which some Popish chapels are destroyed, together with the prisons of Newgate, the King's Bench, the Fleet, several private houses, &c. These alarming riots are at length suppressed, by the interposition of the military, and many of the rioters are tried and executed for felony.
- Five English East Indiamen, and fifty English merchant ships, bound for the West Indies taken by the combined Fleets of France and Spain, Aug. 8.
- Earl Cornwallis obtains a signal victory over general Gates, near Camhden, in South Carolina, in which above 1000 American prisoners are taken, Aug. 16.
- Mr. Laurens, late president of the congress, taken in an American packet, near Newfoundland, Sept. 3.
- General Arnold defects the service of the Congress, escapes to New York, and is made a brigadier-general in the royal-service, Sept. 24.
- Major André, adjutant-general to the British army, hanged as a spy at Tappan, in the province of New York, Oct. 2.
- Mr. Laurens is committed prisoner to the Tower, on a charge of high treason, Oct. 4.
- Dreadful hurricanes in the West Indies, by which great devastation is made in Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Dominica, and other islands, Oct. 3. and 10.
- A declaration of hostilities published against Holland, Dec. 20.
- 1781 The Dutch island of St. Eustatia taken by admiral Rodney and general Vaughan, Feb. 3. Retaken by the French, Nov. 27.
- Earl Cornwallis obtains a victory, but with considerable loss, over the Americans under general Green, at Guildford, in North Carolina, March 15.
- The island of Tobago taken by the French, June 2.
- A bloody engagement fought between an English squadron under the command of admiral Parker, and a Dutch squadron under the command of admiral Zootman, off the Dogger Bank, Aug. 5.
- Earl Cornwallis, with a considerable British army, surrendered prisoners of war to the American and French troops, under the command of general Washington, and count Rochambeau, at York-town, in Virginia, Oct. 19.
- 1782 Trincomale, on the island of Ceylon, taken by admiral Hughes, Jan. 11.
- Minorca surrendered to the arms of the king of Spain, Feb. 5.
- The island of St. Christopher taken by the French, Feb. 12.
- The island of Nevis taken by the French, Feb. 14.
- Montserrat taken by the French, Feb. 22.
- The house of commons address the king against any farther prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North America, March 4; and resolve, that that house would consider all those as enemies to his majesty, and this country, who should advise, or by



by any means attempt, the farther prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North America, for the purpose of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force.

- 1782** Admiral Rodney obtains a signal victory over the French fleet, under the command of count de Graffe, near Dominica, in the West Indies, April 12.  
 Admiral Hughes, with eleven ships, beat off, near the island of Ceylon, the French admiral Suffien, with twelve ships of the line, after a severe engagement, in which both fleets lost a great number of men, April 13.  
 The resolution of the house of commons relating to John Wilkes, esq. and the Middlesex election, passed Feb. 17, 1769, rescinded May 3.  
 The bill to repeal the declaratory act of George I, relative to the legislation of Ireland, received the royal assent, June 20.  
 The French took, and destroyed the forts and settlements in Hudson's Bay, Aug. 24.  
 The Spaniards defeated in their grand attack on Gibraltar, Sept. 13.  
 Treaty concluded betwixt the republic of Holland, and the united States of America, Oct. 8.  
 Provisional articles of peace signed at Paris between the British and American commissioners, by which the Thirteen United American colonies are acknowledged by his Britannic majesty to be free, sovereign, and independant states, Nov. 30.
- 1783** Preliminary articles of peace between his Britannic majesty, and the kings of France and Spain, signed at Versailles, Jan. 20.  
 The order of St Patrick instituted, Feb. 5.  
 Three earthquakes in Calabria Ulterior and Sicily, destroying a great number of towns and inhabitants, Feb. 5, 7, and 28th.  
 Armistice between Great Britain and Holland, Feb. 10.  
 Ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United States of America, Sept. 3.
- 1784** The city of London wait on the king with an address of thanks for dismissing the coalition ministry, Jan. 16.  
 The great seal stolen from the Lord Chancellor's house in Great Ormond-street, March 24.  
 The ratification of the peace with America, arrived April 7.  
 The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and Holland, May 24.  
 The Memory of Handel commemorated by a grand Jubilee, at Westminster Abbey, May 26.  
 Proclamation for a public thanksgiving, July 2.  
 Mr. Lunardi ascended in a balloon from the Artillery-ground, Moorfields, the first attempt of the kind in England, Sept. 15.  
 The bull feasts abolished in Spain except for pious or patriotic uses, by edict, Nov. 14.
- 1785** Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jefferies went from Dover to Calais in an air balloon, in about two hours, Jan. 7.  
 A treaty of confederacy to preserve the indivisibility of the German empire, entered into by the king of Prussia, the electors of Hanover, Saxony, and Mentz, May 29.  
 M. de Rozier and M. Romain ascended at Boulogne, intending to cross the channel; in twenty minutes the balloon took fire, and the aeronauts came to the ground and were killed on the spot.  
 The toll was taken off Blackfriar's bridge, June 22.  
 The preliminaries of peace were signed between the emperor and Holland, at Paris Sept. 20.  
 The above powers signed the definitive treaty, and a treaty of alliance between France and the Dutch on the 16th Nov.  
 Dr. Seabury, an American missionary, was constituted bishop of Connecticut by five non-juring Scotch prelates, Nov.
- 1786** The king of Sweden prohibited the use of torture in his dominions.  
 Cardinal Turlone, high inquisitor at Rome, was publicly dragged out of his carriage by an incensed multitude for his cruelty, and hung on a gibbet 50 feet high.  
 Commercial treaty signed between England and France, Sept. 25.  
 471,000*l.* 3 per cent. stock transferred to the landgrave of Hesse, for Hessian soldiers lost in the American war, at 30*l.* a man, Nov. 21.  
 Mr. Adams, the American ambassador, presented Dr. White, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Provost of New York, to the archbishop of Canterbury, to be consecrated bishops for the United States. They were consecrated Feb. 4, 1787.
- 1787** Mr. Burke, at the bar of the house of Lords, in the name of all the commons of Great Britain,



Britain, impeached Warren Hastings, late governor-general of Bengal, of high crimes and misdemeanours, May 21.

1787 The king, by letters patent, erected the province of Nova Scotia into a bishop's see, and appointed Dr Charles Inglis to be the bishop, Aug. 11.

1788 In the early part of October, the first symptoms appeared of a severe disorder, which afflicted our gracious sovereign. On the sixth of November they were very alarming, and on the thirteenth a form of prayer for his recovery was ordered by the privy council.

1789 His majesty was pronounced to be in a state of convalescence, Feb. 17; and to be free from complaint, Feb. 26.

A general thanksgiving for the king's recovery, who attended the service at St. Paul's, with a great procession, April 23.

Revolution in France, capture of the bastille, execution of the governor, &c. July 14.

1790 Grand confederation in the Champ de Mars, July 14.

1791 In consequence of some gentlemen meeting to commemorate the French revolution in Birmingham, on the 14th of July, the mob arose and committed the most daring outrages for some days on the persons and properties of many of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood; burning and destroying meeting-houses, private dwellings, &c. Peace and security were at length restored by the interposition of the military power.

1792 The definitive treaty of peace was signed between the British and their allies, the Nizam and Mahrattas on one part, and Tippoo Sultan on the other, March 19th, by which he ceded one half of his territorial possessions, and delivered up two of his sons to Lord Cornwallis, as hostages for the fulfilment of the treaty.

Gustavus III, king of Sweden, died on the 29th of March, in consequence of being assassinated by Ankström.

1793 Louis XVI, after having received innumerable indignities from his people, was brought to the scaffold, Jan. 21, and had his head severed by the guillotine, contrary to the express laws of the new constitution, which had declared the person of the king inviolable.



## MEN of LEARNING and GENIUS.

**N.B.** By the Dates is implied the Time when the above Writers died; but when that Period happens not to be known, the Age in which they flourished is signified by fl. The Names in Italics, are those who have given the best English Translations, exclusive of School Books.

## Ref. Ch.

- 907 **H**OMER, the first profane writer and Greek poet, flourished. *Pope. Cowper.*  
 Hesiod, the Greek poet, supposed to live near the time of Homer. *Coke.*  
 884 Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver.  
 600 Sappho, the Greek lyric poetress, fl. *Farwkes.*  
 558 Solon lawgiver of Athens.  
 556 Æsop, the first Greek fabulist. *Croxal.*  
 548 Thales, the first Greek astronomer and geographer.  
 477 Pythagoras, founder of the Pythagorean philosophy in Greece. *Rowe.*  
 474 Anacreon, the Greek lyric poet. *Farwkes. Addison.*  
 456 Æschylus the first Greek tragic poet. *Potter.*  
 435 Pindar, the Greek lyric poet. *West.*  
 413 Herodotus of Greece, the first writer of profane history. *Littlebury. Beloe.*  
 407 Aristophanes, the Greek comic poet. fl. *White.*  
 Euripides, the Greek tragic poet. *Woodhuil.*  
 406 Sophocles, ditto. *Franklin. Potter.*  
 Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, fl.  
 400 Socrates, the founder of moral philosophy, in Greece.  
 391 Thucydides, the Greek historian. *Smith. Hobbes.*  
 361 Hippocrates, the Greek physician. *Clifton.*  
 Democritus, the Greek philosopher.  
 359 Xenophon, ditto, and historian. *Smith. Spelman. Ashly. Fielding.*  
 348 Plato, the Greek philosopher, and disciple of Socrates. *Sydenham.*  
 336 Isocrates, the Greek orator. *Gillies.*  
 332 Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, and disciple of Plato. *Hobbes.*  
 313 Demosthenes, the Athenian orator, poisoned himself. *Leland. Francis.*  
 288 Theophrastus, the Greek philosopher, and scholar of Aristotle. *Bradgel.*  
 285 Theocritus, the first Greek pastoral poet, fl. *Farwkes.*  
 277 Euclid, of Alexandria, in Egypt. the mathematician, fl. *R. Simson.*  
 270 Epicurus, founder of the Epicurean philosophy in Greece. *Digby.*  
 264 Xeno, founder of the stoic philosophy in ditto.  
 244 Callimachus, the Greek elegiac poet.  
 208 Archimedes, the Greek geometrician.  
 184 Plautus, the Roman comic poet. *Thornton.*  
 159 Terence of Carthage, the Latin comic poet. *Colman.*  
 155 Diogenes, of Babylon, the stoic philosopher.  
 124 Polybius, of Greece, the Greek and Roman historian. *Hampton.*  
 54 Lucretius, the Roman poet. *Greech.*  
 44 Julius Cæsar the Roman historian and commentator, killed. *Duncan.*  
 Diodorus Siculus, of Greece, the universal historian, fl. *Beoth.*  
 Vitruvius, the Roman architect, fl.  
 43 Cicero, the Roman orator and philosopher, put to death. *Guthrie. Melmouth.*  
 Cornelius Nepos the Roman biographer, fl. *Rowe.*  
 34 Sallust, the Roman historian. *Gordon. Kose.*  
 30 Dionysius of Halicarnassus, the Roman historian. fl. *Spelman.*  
 19 Virgil, the Roman epic poet. *Dryden. Pitt. Warton.*  
 11 Catullus, Tribullus, and Propertius, Roman poets. *Grainger. Dart.*  
 8 Horace, the Roman lyric and satiric poet. *Francis.*

## A. C.

- 17 Livy the Roman historian. *Hay.*  
 19 Ovid, the Roman elegiac poet. *Garth.*  
 20 Celsus, the Roman philosopher and physician, fl. *Grieve.*  
 25 Strabo, the Greek geographer.  
 33 Phædrus, the Roman fabulist. *Smart.*  
 45 Paterculus, the Roman historian, fl. *Newcome.*  
 62 Persius, the Roman satiric poet. *Brewster.*  
 64 Quintus Curtius, a Roman historian of Alexander the Great, fl. *Digby.*



- 64 Seneca of Spain, the philosopher and tragic poet, put to death. *L'Estrange.*  
 65 Lucan, the Roman epic poet, ditto. *Rowe.*  
 79 Pliny the elder, the Roman natural historian. *Holland.*  
 93 Josephus, the Jewish historian. *Whiston.*  
 94 Epictetus, the Greek stoic philosopher, fl. *Mrs. Carter.*  
 95 Quintilian, the Roman orator and advocate. *Guthrie.*  
 96 Statius, the Roman epic poet. *Lewis.*  
 98 Lucius Florus, of Spain, the Roman historian, fl.  
 99 Tacitus, the Roman historian. *Gordon, Murphy.*  
 104 Martial, of Spain, the epigrammatic poet. *Hay.*  
 Valerius Flaccus, the Roman epic poet.  
 116 Pliny the younger, historical letters. *Melmoth, Orery.*  
 117 Suetonius, the Roman historian. *Hughes.*  
 119 Plutarch, of Greece, the biographer. *Dryden, Langhorne.*  
 128 Juvenal, the Roman satiric poet. *Dryden*  
 140 Ptolemy, the Egyptian geographer, mathematician, and astronomer, fl.  
 150 Justin, the Roman historian, fl. *Turnbul.*  
 161 Arrian, the Roman historian and philosopher, fl. *Rooke.*  
 167 Justin, of Samaria, the oldest Christian author after the apostles.  
 180 Lucian, the Roman philologer. *Dimsdale, Dryden, Franklin.*  
 Marcus Aur. Antoninus, Roman emperor and philosopher. *Collier, Elphinstone.*  
 193 Galen, the Greek philosopher and physician.  
 200 Diogenes Laertius, the Greek biographer, fl.  
 229 Dion Cassius, of Greece, the Roman historian, fl.  
 254 Origen, a Christian father, of Alexandria.  
 Herodian, of Alexandria, the Roman historian, fl. *Hart.*  
 258 Cyprian, of Carthage, suffered martyrdom. *Marshall.*  
 273 Longinus, the Greek orator, put to death by Aurelian. *Smith.*  
 320 Lactantius, a father of the church, fl.  
 336 Arius, a priest of Alexandria, founder of the sect of Arians.  
 342 Eusebius, the ecclesiastical historian and chronologer. *Hammer.*  
 379 Basil, bishop of Cæsarea.  
 389 Gregory Nazianzen, bishop of Constantinople.  
 397 Ambrose, bishop of Milan.  
 415 Macrobius, the Roman grammarian.  
 428 Eutropius, the Roman historian.  
 524 Boetius, the Roman poet and Platonic philosopher. *Bellamy, Preston, Redpath.*  
 529 Procopius, of Cæsarea, the Roman historian. *Holcroft.*

Here ends the illustrious list of ancient, or as they are styled, Classic authors, for whom mankind are indebted to Greece and Rome, those two great theatres of human glory; but it will ever be regretted, that a small part only of their writings have come to our hands. This was owing to the barbarous policy of those illiterate pagans, who, in the fifth century, subverted the Roman empire, and in which practices they were joined soon after by the Saracens, or followers of Mahomet. Constantinople alone had escaped the ravages of the Barbarians; and to the few literati who sheltered themselves within its walls, is chiefly owing the preservation of those valuable remains of antiquity. To learning, civility, and refinement, succeeded worse than Gothic ignorance—the superstition and buffoonery of the church of Rome; Europe therefore produces few names worthy of record during the space of a thousand years; a period which historians, with great propriety, denominated the dark or Gothic ages.

The invention of printing contributed to the revival of learning in the sixteenth century, from which memorable æra a race of men have sprung up in a new soil, France, Germany, and Britain; who, if they do not exceed, at least equal the greatest geniuses of antiquity. Of these our own countrymen have the reputation of the first rank, with whose names we shall finish our list.

A. C.

- 735 Bede, a priest of Northumberland; History of the Saxons, Scots, &c.  
 901 King Alfred; history, philosophy, and poetry.  
 1259 Matthew Paris, a monk of St. Alban's; History of England.  
 1292 Roger Bacon, Somersetshire; natural philosophy.  
 1308 John Fordun, a priest of Merns-shire, History of Scotland.  
 1400 Geoffry Chaucer, London; the father of English poetry.  
 1402 John Gower, Wales; the poet.  
 1535 Sir Thomas Moore, London; history, politics, divinity.  
 1552 John Leland, London; lives and antiquities.  
 1568 Roger Ascham, Yorkshire; philology and polite literature.



# 970 A NEW CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

- 1572 Reverend John Knox, the Scotch reformer; History of the church of Scotland.
- 1582 George Buchanan, Dumbartonshire; History of Scotland, Psalms of David, politics, &c.
- 1598 Edmund Spenser, London; Fairy Queen, and other poems.
- 1615-25 Beaumont and Fletcher; 53 dramatic pieces.
- 1616 William Shakspeare, Stratford; 42 tragedies and comedies.
- 1622 John Napier, of Marcheston, Scotland; discoverer of logarithms.
- 1623 William Camden, London; history and antiquities.
- 1626 Lord Chancellor Bacon, London; natural philosophy and literature in general.
- 1634 Lord Chief Justice Coke, Norfolk; laws of England.
- 1638 Ben Jonson, London; 53 dramatic pieces.
- 1641 Sir Henry Spelman, Norfolk; laws and antiquities.
- 1654 John Seldon, Suffex; antiquities and laws.
- 1657 Dr. William Harvey, Kent; discovered the circulation of the blood.
- 1667 Abraham Cowley, London; miscellaneous poetry.
- 1674 John Milton, London; Paradise Lost, Regained, and various other pieces in verse and prose.
- Hyde, earl of Clarendon, Wiltshire; History of the Civil Wars in England.
- 1675 James Gregory, Aberdeen; mathematics, geometry, and optics.
- 1677 Reverend Dr. Isaac Barrow, London; natural philosophy, mathematics, and sermons.
- 1680 Samuel Butler, Worcestershire; Hudibras, a burlesque poem.
- 1685 Thomas Otway, London; 10 tragedies and comedies, with other poems.
- 1687 Edmund Waller, Bucks; poems, speeches, letters, &c.
- 1688 Dr. Ralph Cudworth, Somersetshire; intellectual system.
- 1689 Dr. Thomas Sydenham, Dorsetshire; History of Physic.
- 1690 Nathaniel Lee, London; 11 tragedies.
- Robert Barclay, Edinburgh; Apology for the Quakers.
- 1691 Honorable Robert Boyle; natural and experimental philosophy and theology.
- Sir George M'Kenzie, Dundee; Antiquities and laws of Scotland.
- 1694 John Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, Halifax; 254 sermons.
- 1697 Sir William Temple, London; politics and polite literature.
- 1701 John Dryden, Northamptonshire; 27 tragedies and comedies, satiric poems, Virg.
- 1704 John Locke, Somersetshire; philosophy, government, and theology.
- 1705 John Ray, Essex; botany, natural philosophy, and divinity.
- 1707 George Farquhar, Londonderry; eight comedies.
- 1713 Ant. Ath. Cooper, earl of Shaftsbury; characteristics.
- 1714 Gilbert Burnet, Edinburgh, bishop of Salisbury; history, biography, divinity, &c.
- 1718 Nicholas Rowe, Devonshire; seven tragedies, translation of Lucan's Pharsalia.
- 1719 Revd. John Flausteed, Derbyshire; mathematics and astronomy.
- Joseph Addison, Wiltshire; Spectator, Guardian, poems, politics.
- Dr. John Keil, Edinburgh; mathematics and astronomy.
- 1721 Matthew Prior, London; poems and politics.
- 1724 William Woolaston, Staffordshire; Religion of Nature delineated.
- 1727 Sir Isaac Newton, Lincolnshire; mathematics, geometry, astronomy, optics.
- 1729 Revd. Dr. Samuel Clarke, Norwich; mathematics, divinity, &c.
- Sir Richard Steele, Dublin; four comedies, papers in Tatler, &c.
- William Congreve, Staffordshire; seven dramatic pieces.
- 1732 John Gay, Exeter; poems, fables, and eleven dramatic pieces.
- 1734 Dr. John Arbuthnot, Meims-shire; medicine, coins, politics.
- 1742 Dr. Edmund Halley; natural philosophy, astronomy, navigation.
- Dr. Richard Bentley, Yorkshire; classical learning, criticism.
- 1744 Alexander Pope, London; poems, letters, translation of Homer.
- 1745 Reverend Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dublin; poems, politics, and letters.
- 1746 Colin M'Laurin, Argyleshire; algebra, view of Newton's philosophy.
- 1748 James Thomson, Roxburghshire; Seasons, and other poems, five tragedies.
- Reverend Dr. Isaac Watts, Southampton; logic, philosophy, psalms, hymns, sermons, &c.
- Dr. Francis Hutcheson, Ayrshire; system of moral philosophy.
- 1750 Reverend Dr. Conyers Middleton, Yorkshire; Life of Cicero, &c.
- Andrew Baxter, Old Aberdeen; metaphysics, and natural philosophy.
- 1751 Henry St. John, lord Bolingbroke, Surrey; philosophy, metaphysics, and politics.
- Dr. Alexander Monro, Edinburgh; anatomy of the human body.
- 1754 Dr. Richard Mead, London; on poisons, plague, small-pox, medicine, precept.
- Henry Fielding, Somersetshire; Tom Jones, Joseph Andrews, &c.
- 1757 Colley Cibber, London; 25 tragedies and comedies.



- 1761 Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London; 69 sermons, &c.  
 Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of Winchester; sermons and controversy.  
 Samuel Richardson, London; Grandison, Clarissa, Pamela.  
 Reverend Dr. John Leland, Lancashire; Answer to Deistical writers.
- 1765 Reverend Dr. Edward Young; Night Thoughts, and other poems, 3 tragedies.  
 Robert Simson, Glasgow; conic sections, Euclid, Apollonius.
- 1768 Reverend Lawrence Sterne; 45 sermons, Sentimental Journey, Tristram Shandy.
- 1769 Robert Smith, Lincolnshire; harmonics and optics.
- 1770 Reverend Dr. Jortin; Life of Erasmus, Ecclesiastical History, and sermons.  
 Dr. Mark Akenfide, Newcastle upon Tyne; poems.  
 Dr. Tobias Smollet, Dumbartonshire; History of England, novels, translations.
- 1771 Thomas Gray, professor of Modern History, Cambridge; poems.
- 1773 Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield; letters.  
 George Lord Lyttleton, Worcesterhire; History of England.
- 1774 Oliver Goldsmith; poems, essays, and other pieces.  
 Zachary Pearce, bishop of Rochester; Annotations on the New Testament, &c.
- 1775 Dr. John Hawkesworth; essays.
- 1776 David Hume, Merse; History of England, and essays.  
 James Ferguson, Aberdeenshire; astronomy.
- 1777 Samuel Foote, Cornwall; plays.
- 1779 David Garrick, Hereford; plays, &c.  
 William Warburton, bishop of Gloucester; Divine Legation of Moses, and various other works.
- 1780 Sir William Blackstone, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, London; Commentaries on the laws of England.  
 Dr. John Fothergill, Yorkshire; philosophy and medicine.  
 James Harris; Hermes, Philological Inquiries, and Philosophical Arrangements.
- 1782 Thomas Newton, bishop of Bristol, Litchfield; discourses on the prophecies, and other works.  
 Sir John Pringle, Bart. Roxboroughshire; Diseases of the Army.  
 Henry Home, lord Kames, Scotland; Elements of Criticism, Sketches of the History of Man.
- 1783 Dr. William Hunter, Lanerkshire; anatomy.  
 Dr. Benjamin Kennicott, Devonshire; Hebrew Bible, Dissertations, &c.
- 1784 Dr. Samuel Johnson, Litchfield; English Dictionary, biography, essays, poetry.  
 Died Dec. 13, aged 71.
- 1785 William Whitehead, poet-laureat; poems and plays.  
 Revd. Richard Burn, LL. D. author of the Justice of Peace, Eccles. Law, &c. died Nov. 20.  
 Richard Glover, esq. Leonidas, Medea, &c. died Nov. 25.
- 1786 Jonas Hanway, esq. Travels, miscellanies, died Sept. 5, aged 74.
- 1787 Dr. Robert Lowth, bishop of London; criticism, divinity, grammar, died Nov. 3.  
 Soame Jenyns, esq. Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion, and other pieces; died Dec. 18.
- 1788 James Stuart, esq. celebrated by the name of "Athenian Stuart," died Feb. 1.  
 Thomas Gainsborough, esq. the celebrated painter, died Aug. 2.  
 Thomas Sheridan, esq. English Dictionary, works on education, elocution, &c. died Aug. 14.
- 1789 Wm. Julius Mickle, esq. Cumberland; translator of the Lusiad, died Oct. 15.
- 1790 Dr. Wm. Cullen, Scotland; Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, &c. died Feb. 5.  
 Benjamin Franklin, esq. Boston, New England; Electricity, Natural Philosophy, miscellanies, died April 17.  
 Dr. Adam Smith, Scotland; Moral Sentiments, Inquiry into the Wealth of Nations, died April 17.  
 John Howard, esq. Middlesex; Account of Prisons and Lazerettos, &c.  
 Revd. Thomas Warton, B.D. poet laureat; History of English poetry, poems, died April 21.
- 1791 Revd. Dr. Richard Price, Glamorganshire; on Morals, Providence, Civil Liberty, Annuities, Reverfionary Payments, Sermons, &c. died Feb. 19. aged 68.  
 Dr. Thomas Blacklock, Annandale; Poems, Consolations from natural and revealed Religion, died July, aged 70.
- 1792 Sir Joshua Reynolds, Devonshire; President of the Royal Academy of Painting; Discourses on Painting delivered before the Academy, died Feb. 19, aged 68.
- 1793 Revd. Dr. William Robertson, Principal of the University of Edingburgh, and Historiographer to his majesty for Scotland; History of England; of the Reign of Charles V. History of America, and Historical Disquisition concerning India, died June 11, aged 72.



Monticarmouth

Jan 20  
1830

This is my pledge

Recommend the practising  
of virtue

Study to acquire useful

knowledge.

Shun the company of  
vicious men.

Charles Moore

Neglect no opportunity  
of doing good.



St. Saluog 15<sup>th</sup>